

Leatherneck

AUG. 1955

MAGAZINE OF THE MARINES

30c

ROADEO

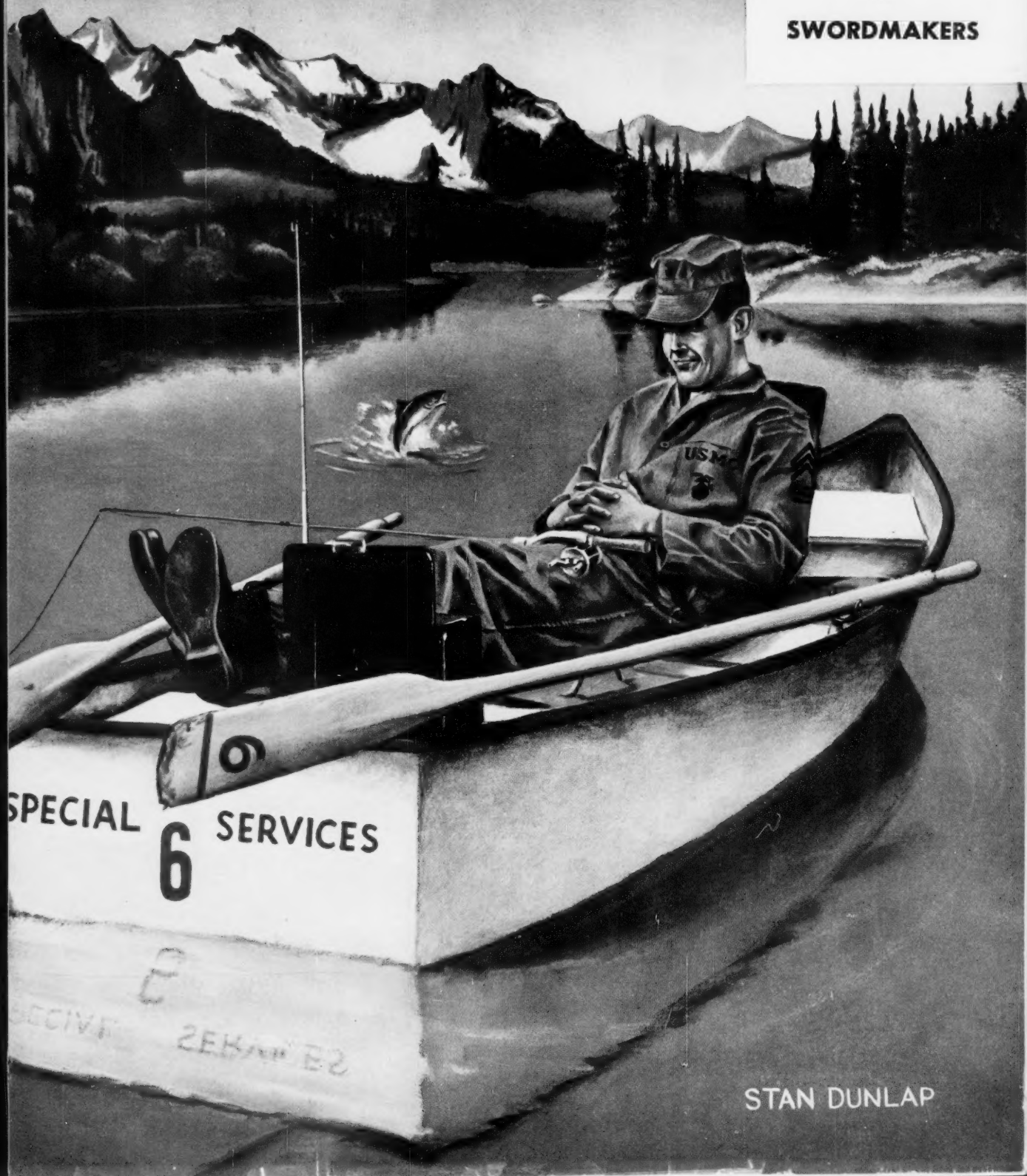


ALBANY, GA.

Post of the Corps



SWORDMAKERS





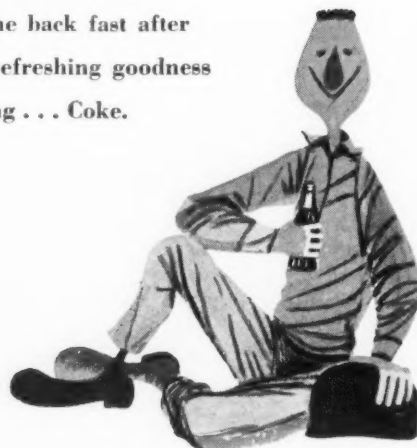
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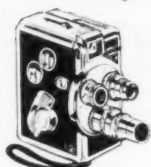
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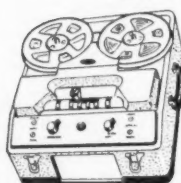
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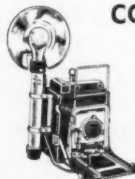
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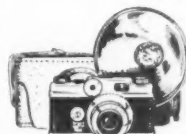
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IN THIS *Leatherneck*

VOLUME XXXVIII, NUMBER 8

AUGUST, 1955

ARTICLES

What Are We?	10
Rodeo	16
Boston Reservists	28
The Special Breed	32
Swordmakers	44
Capital Reunion	50
Instructors' Contest	66

POSTS OF THE CORPS

Albany, Georgia	20
-----------------------	----

FICTION

A Forgotten First	40
-------------------------	----

SPORTS

Spinning	34
Track and Field '55	54

DEPARTMENTS

Sound Off	4
Corps Quiz	6
The Old Gunny Says	8
Mail Call	11
Behind The Lines	15
Leatherneck Laughs	38
If I Were Commandant	52
We—The Marines	58
Crazy Captions	61
In Reserve	62
Transfers	68
Corps Album	72
Bulletin Board	73
Gyrene Gyngles	80

NEXT ISSUE

OPPAMA, JAPAN . . . Marine Helicopter Transport Group 16 now operates from this World War II "no drop zone."

THE FHA AND THE SERVICEMAN . . . A run-down on the assistance offered by the FHA program to home-buyers on active duty.

KODIAK, ALASKA . . . Post of the Corps in the land of the big bear.

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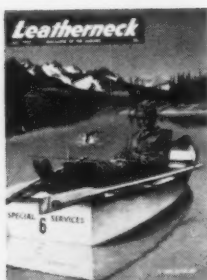
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Advertising Rates upon application to Advertising Representative, *Leatherneck Magazine*, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C.



THIS MONTH'S COVER

It looks like the Top will never miss that leaping beauty. Or perhaps his slumbering mind has lifted him from the quiet majesty of a lake in Washington state to the ocean coast of California or Florida for a back-breaking duel with a deep sea denizen. We know the scenery is Washington—it's artist Stan Dunlap's home state. More active anglers might enjoy the article on spinning on page 34 of this issue.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Send your new address at least **FIVE WEEKS** before the date of the issue with which it is to take effect. Address **LEATHERNECK Magazine**, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C.

Send **OLD** address with new, enclosing if possible your address label. The Post Office will not forward copies unless you forward extra postage. Duplicate copies cannot be sent.

PUT YOUR FOOT IN THE DOOR NOW...



and be ready to step into a job when you get out of service!

SALES • ADVERTISING • COMPTROLLER'S • BUYING and TRAFFIC

If you have a good college record with demonstrated leadership ability and have been out of college not more than five years, you may be one of the men Procter & Gamble is looking for. Your particular college major is not nearly so important to us as your management potential. The door to your future may open into one of these departments:

Sales—A well-developed training program, geared to the abilities of each man, makes previous experience unnecessary and assures a man of the opportunity to progress rapidly to responsible positions in sales management. Progress depends only upon your ability, initiative and results.

Comptroller's—This Division is the center for accounting and forecasting information affecting all phases of the business. Opportunity for advancement into managerial positions for men with a business or liberal arts education and an interest in management accounting.

Advertising—For this work we seek men with an interest in marketing who can take on broad responsibilities quickly. The nature of this work is not advertising as most people conceive of it, but business administration within the framework of marketing and advertising.

Buying and Traffic—Buying of commodities, supplies, and equipment is a vital phase of the operation in which qualified men can progress rapidly to top level positions. Closely allied with Buying is the Traffic Department which is concerned with the movement of goods to and from our factories.

Overseas—Interesting opportunities in the fields described above are available with Procter & Gamble in major foreign cities. No contract or special language requirement. Employment is highly selective since positions require early assumption of responsibility.

Opportunities also exist for recent graduates in Engineering, Science or Business who are interested in research, process development, equipment design and factory management.

Procter & Gamble, a leading manufacturer of synthetic detergents, soaps, shortenings, and other chemical products, has been regularly named by the American Institute of Management as one of the 12 best managed organizations in the United States. It is still growing and in the last 10 years gross sales have increased from \$336 million to over \$910 million. Although Procter & Gamble is large, the size of each operating group is such that each individual's progress is closely observed and merit, imagination, and efficiency are rewarded. Promotions are *always* made from within and are as rapid as ability warrants.

Submit your qualifications in a letter to Mr. W. L. Franz, Supervisor of Employment, Procter & Gamble, Dept. L12, Gwynne Building, Cincinnati 2, Ohio.

PROCTER & GAMBLE



Edited by MSgt. Harry Pugh

FOREIGN AWARD

Dear Sir:

I served from October, 1950, till October, 1952, in "C" Company, 6970 Labor Service Engineer Battalion, U. S. Army in Europe and was honorably discharged on October 26, 1952, for emigration to the United States of America, in the rank of Sergeant First Class.

For my services with the U. S. Forces in Europe, I was awarded the Labor Service Commemorative and Good Conduct Badge #5542. The document for the award reads as follows:

GERMAN LABOR SERVICE

"Corp. Walter F. Schmid, LSSN 107 121 has been awarded the German Labor Service Commemorative and Good Conduct Badge #5542, for demonstrating excellent efficiency in the performance of work and for exemplary personal conduct."

Hq EUCOM, 23 October, 1951
GERMAN LIAISON DIRECTOR

(signed)

Enrich Brandenberger
Col.

Lbr.Svc.

The badge is strictly a personal award and was awarded to American and German personnel likewise, that is, to those serving with the unit in the EUCOM (European Command).

Could you please tell me whether I can wear this badge or not? If not, how can I obtain permission to wear this badge?

I would like very much to get a positive reply.

Corp. Walter F. Schmid
Maint Plt., Service Company,
First Marine Division
FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

● *Decorations and Medals Branch, HQMC, says this: "The Army furnished information that they have had several inquiries on this award; however, nothing official from the European Command. Their replies to those who wrote in were that, 'Since it is not an authorized Army award, it is not authorized to be worn on the U. S. Army uniform'—the same applies to the Marine Corps.*"—Ed.

VERIFICATION

Dear Sir:

In the December, 1951, issue of *Leatherneck* you carried an article called "Night Intruders." In this article, on page 25, you state that Marine Captain Arthur Wagner of VMF (N) 513 was killed during a daylight flight. During Operation "Big Switch" in August and September, 1953, 28 Marine fliers were repatriated and among these was Marine Captain Arthur Wagner of VMF (N) 513. I believe that this is the same man you had reported killed. Will you please verify this?

Another question: What was the exact date Marine Major (then Captain) Paul L. Martelli of VMF-323 was lost in Korea? I know definitely he was a prisoner in June, 1951. He was later repatriated in Operation Big Switch.

Edward Mac Donald
67 Van Reipen Ave.

Jersey City 6, N. J.

● *HQMC Casualty Section records show that Captain Arthur Wagner, 032680, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve, was listed as missing in action in Korea on May 27, 1951. He was released by the Communists on September 6, 1953, but on September 23, 1954, he lost his life as the result of an aircraft accident in California.*

Major Paul L. Martelli, 029125, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve, was orig-

inally reported as killed in action on April 3, 1951, but his status was later changed to missing in action. Major Martelli was released by the Communists on September 5, 1953.—Ed.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Dear Sir:

Clarification is desired as to who is entitled to a Certificate of Service. Paragraph 10320 of the Marine Corps Manual states that a Certificate of Service will be issued at the time of separation from active duty to all personnel, officer and enlisted, who have served honorably, etc. However, the word "honorably" is not defined. In Paragraph 10318 of the Manual, a distinct difference in the use of the words, "honorably" and "under honorable conditions" is shown.

I contend that a person who receives a General Discharge is not entitled to a Certificate of Service inasmuch as his service is shown in Paragraph 10253 of the Marine Corps Manual as "under honorable conditions."

It is further requested that this letter be published, space permitting, for the clarification of all personnel.

Sgt. Ralph R. Lemon

Casual Company, H&S Bn.

Marine Corps Recruit Depot

Parris Island, S. C.

● *Paragraph 10320.1, Marine Corps Manual, states that a Certificate of Service will be issued at the time of separation from active duty to all personnel, officer and enlisted, who have served honorably during a period of active duty performed on or after 1 May, 1940 . . .* Thus, since a General Discharge is separation from service "under honorable conditions," the Certificate of Service is authorized.—Ed.



MERCHANT MARINE RIBBONS

Dear Sir:

My problem concerns the recent announcement of the Merchant Marine Ribbons. I served with the Merchant Marine in 1951. Could you please tell me the official name of the ribbons and also the address to write to get the ribbons?

Pfc E. E. Smigowski
"C" Co., 1st Engr. Bn.
First Marine Division

FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

● You may obtain an official transcript of the ribbons to which you are entitled by writing to the U. S. Maritime Service, Decorations and Medals Branch, Washington 25, D. C.—Ed.



UNIFORM REGULATIONS—1912

Dear Sir:

Did the Marine Corps ever have red stripes on the green trousers either just prior to . . . or after the 1st World War?

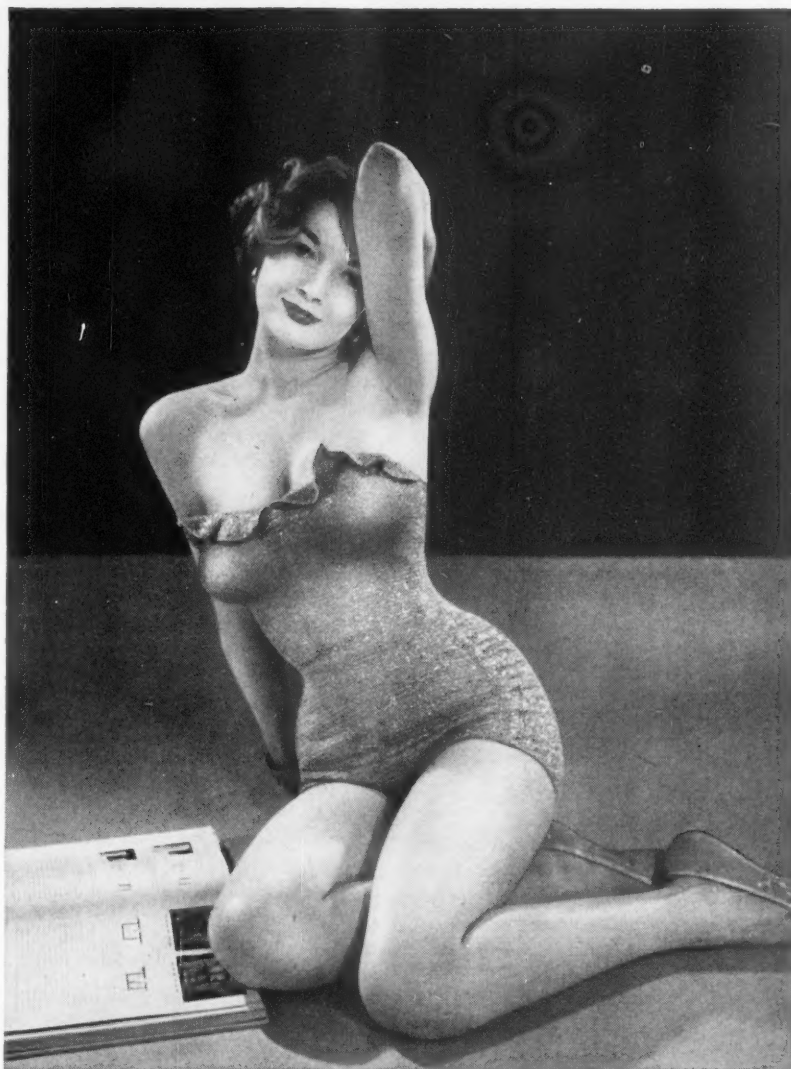
I read somewhere that for about two years the red stripe was part of the green uniform.

SSgt. Jean A. Benoy
Marine Corps Recruiting Station
Post Office Building

Pocatello, Idaho

● Historical Branch, HQMC, says this: "The Uniform Regulations of 1912, which first authorized the field green uniform, provided for a welt of scarlet cloth one-fourth of an inch wide down the outer seam of each leg of the officer's trousers. The use of the scarlet stripe was temporarily suspended by Uniform Change No. 8 dated 12 May 1917, and omitted entirely from the regulation uniform by Change No. 10, dated 26 October, 1917. The scarlet stripe was never restored to the field green uniform. No definite reason can be given for the discontinuance of this stripe, but the most logical assumption is that there was not sufficient contrast between the field uniform and the dress uniform which had carried a scarlet stripe on the blue trousers since the 1840's."—Ed.

TURN PAGE



Appeals to men!

Charming Sandy Harris is one of New York's most popular models, and her social life is active. But sometimes it poses a problem: what to do about men who are guilty of perspiration odor. Sandy says, "It's so embarrassing! When I date a man who's not careful, I don't know what to say. But I know what to do. I flee!" And Sandy adds, "Men . . . get wise to Mennen!"

Men, be sure you never offend. Play it safe with Mennen Spray Deodorant for Men. Quick—sure—never fails a man even after repeated use. Has a crisp, masculine scent—not a sweet, sissy perfume. Made for men to kill odors fast, give real protection. Get a bottle today.

Play safe—
Spray safe with

At your PX,
Ship's Service
or nearest
drug counter



Corps Quiz

1. A Marine in the field in extreme cold weather should drink _____ water.
(a) a normal amount of
(b) much less
(c) much more
2. The new Chief of Naval Operations, Arleigh Burke, is known by the nickname of _____.
(a) "Salty"
(b) "31-Knot"
(c) "Bulkhead"
3. _____ forbids the billeting of troops in American homes during peacetime without the consent of the owners.
(a) State laws
(b) Tradition
(c) A Constitutional Amendment
4. When a Marine refers to a "fogey," he's talking about _____.
(a) a C.O.
(b) an increase in pay
(c) a French girl
5. Headquarters, Marine Corps, was located in _____ before being moved to Washington in 1800.
(a) Boston
(b) Philadelphia
(c) New York
6. Improper _____ is the cause of most poor rifle shooting.
(a) trigger squeeze
(b) sight picture
(c) position
7. A worn out U. S. flag should be destroyed by cutting _____ and then cremating the material with due reverence.
(a) it into shreds
(b) out the Union
(c) it into quarters
8. In the designation of Navy aircraft, such as the "F3D-2" (Skynight), the first letter stands for the _____.
(a) basic mission
(b) manufacturer
(c) modification
9. The fighting in Nicaragua (1927-32) showed the first evidence of the famous Marine _____.
(a) jungle fighting methods
(b) "air-ground team" concept
(c) bayonet attacks
10. The three life-saving steps in first aid every Marine should know are: stop bleeding, protect wound from infection and _____.
(a) avoid movement
(b) prevent or treat shock
(c) get medical aid

See answers on page 76. Score 10 points for each correct answer; 10 to 30 Fair; 40 to 60 Good; 70 to 80 Excellent; 90 to 100 Outstanding.

SOUND OFF (cont.)

MCI COURSES

Dear Sir:

I would like information concerning MCI courses. While in the Marine Corps Reserve (between March 30, 1948, and March 30, 1952) I had cause to find out about the Marine Corps Institute. Now that I am discharged completely, I was wondering if I may enroll.

I am not in the Reserves in any form, but completely discharged.

C. E. Brautigam
34 Roath Street,

Norwich, Conn.

● Only members of the Marine Corps and Marine Corps Reserve are eligible for MCI courses. Dependents of members in the foregoing categories may enroll, provided they pay for the necessary text books.—Ed.



U. S. S. NEVADA

Dear Sir:

I am doing the publicity work on the Second Annual Reunion of Former Crew members of the U. S. S. Nevada. Would you be so kind as to publish the following:

All former crew members of the U. S. S. Nevada are invited to attend the Second Annual Reunion of that ship's company at the Lafayette Hotel Saturday, August 6, 1955, at Long Beach, California. The first reunion, held last year, was attended by over 400 former crew members and their guests. Plans are being made to handle an even larger attendance this year.

The Nevada or "Cheer Up" ship, always famed for its fighting spirit, will be well represented by former Nevada greats who did much to keep alive this spirit. Denver Jenkins, most famous of all Navy wrestlers will be there. Georgie Etccl, former great ringman and holder of the Navy Cross, which was awarded to him at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, will be on hand to greet old shipmates. Blacky

Barrett, famous stroke oarsman, is expected again to attend. Baseball will be well represented by that great little ball player; Joe Newman. Jake Ghiselin, a great football player of years ago, as well as former all fleet tackle, Jim Fimbo, will be present.

Registration will start at four p.m., followed by a scuttlebutt hour, at which time old shipmates and friends will get together and re-live old times. Dinner will be at seven-thirty p.m., with Captain Henry T. Settle, USN (Ret.) as the principal speaker. Following this will be entertainment and dancing until one a.m.



All former crew members who attended last year's reunion will receive their tickets and necessary reunion information in the near future. Those who did not attend the past reunion, who would like further information on this reunion, write William E. (Swede) Larsen, 4246 Campbell Drive, Los Angeles 66, California.

Last year we had 13 Marines in attendance. We would like to get the word out to more of them this year.

Your cooperation is appreciated.

William E. Larsen
Publicity Chairman

4246 Campbell Drive

Los Angeles 66, California

● We are happy to pass the word, Mr. Larsen.—Ed.

SURPLUS JEEPS

Dear Sir:

I am an ex-Marine who was discharged in June, 1954. Now I am interested in purchasing some surplus jeeps. Could you please send me some information as to where I may be able to purchase them? If not, where can I write to get some information?

Earl Partah
Box 135

Gunnison, Colorado

● You may obtain full details on how and where to buy jeeps or other surplus Government property by writing to the Commandant of the Marine Corps, Code CHE, Headquarters, Marine Corps, Washington 25, D. C.—Ed.

TURN PAGE



On A Dull Detail? Treat yourself to lively-flavored WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT GUM

It's a good way to give yourself a "break" while working! Helps make work go faster because it really satisfies your yen for "something good," and the pleasant chewing freshens your

taste, moistens mouth and throat—even gives you a bit of a lift! Enjoy some Wrigley's Spearmint Gum today. Pick up a pack next trip to the PX.

KEEP A
PACK
IN YOUR
POCKET



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A. M. Bolognese & Sons

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Campaign hats for sale.

Campaign ribbons sewn by hand.

We are taking orders for tan gabardine blouses, trousers, covers
and garrison caps.



The Old Gunny Says...

I'M GONNA GIVE you some more dope on life on the battlefield. Now I ain't no expert on any possible future atomic battlefield but from what I hear we will have to camouflage better, dig deeper and move faster. Otherwise boondockin' in combat will probably continue to give us the same sorta problems we experienced in our last couple of scraps.

"Remember, no situation in battle stays 'hot' all the time. Every fight eventually simmers down. Just be sure you conduct yourself so that after the excitement passes you'll be proud of the way you acted. When someone asks what you did during the fight you can give a good answer.

"Sometimes the situation may look pretty grim and fouled up. But, usually no situation is as bad as you may expect it to be. And no matter how bad things may look to you, they will look even worse to the enemy if your team is all in there pitching.

"Everyone gets nervous before a landing, before H-Hour or when an enemy 'prep' starts. If you don't get nervous under such circumstances, you ain't normal. But gettin' nervous is your body's way of pepping up your system and preparing you for physical exertion or an emergency. Such before-action nervousness usually leaves you as soon as fighting starts. Keep moving, talking, and preparing for action—or completely relax and sleep for a few minutes if you can.

"The actual fight will give you the same feeling as hunting game and play-

ing ball. You're on a team. You hunt the enemy. You fire and move. You look for the enemy's weakness. You surprise him and hit him on the flank. You deceive him to get him off balance. Then you charge him and mess up his team.

"Help make your team really click by obeying orders. Combat discipline under fire is the real reason for all our military discipline. Instant, automatic obedience to orders in battle results in good teamwork, low casualties and success.

"When you don't get any orders and you're in the middle of the 'fog of war,' don't just dope off. Use your common horse sense and *do something*. THINK what should be done. What is your general mission? How about your security? Where is the most likely spot for the enemy to try and hit you? How are your supplies? Work on these things. Do something. Dig in—or dig deeper if you can't think of anything better. Keeping busy helps prevent getting 'shook.'

"Don't expect a lotta comforts and gear in combat. We all gotta learn to travel light, move fast and get along without luxuries. Remember, ammunition, water, food and medical supplies are the most important things. Candy, towels, extra canteens, tent pins and poles, mess gear and spare clothes are all unnecessary burdens for the fast moving or air-borne fighting man. A real hard charging outfit must trim off all the fat and gravy and keep down to hard fightin' bone and muscle." **END**

WANTS MARINES' OPINION

Dear Sir:

... I would appreciate it very much if you would make an inquiry to have different USMC men state their opinions on what they think of the women's services. Is it a wise investment? And would it be possible to have these opinions printed in the next issue of the *Leatherneck* so other girls who enjoy this magazine and who are interested in joining the Women Marines will have an opportunity to see the different opinions from the male point of view?

Cordially yours,

Pat Cummings

1488 Long Lake Road

New Brighton 12, Minn.

● *We're publishing your letter, Miss Cummings, in the hopes that our readers will answer your inquiry.—Ed.*

REUNIONS

Dear Sir:

In your outfit reunions column would you please publish the following notice: Battery "E" 2nd Battalion, 15th Regiment, Sixth Marine Division Annual Convention to be held August 20 and 21 at the Polish American Veterans Hall, 1106 West Genesee St., Syracuse, New York. For further information write to John Contos, 218 Wall Street, Syracuse 4, N. Y.

Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

Steve Namesnik, Jr.

Committee

Newton Falls, Ohio

● *We are happy to comply with your request, Mr. Namesnik.—Ed.*

RETAINER-RETIREMENT PAY

Dear Sir:

As most questions addressed to you are for the purpose of settling questions that arise during a Marine's day, this letter will be no different.

A discussion came up the other day among several Marines who in the next few years will have to select an option for retainer or retirement pay in the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve. The discussion was mainly about Option #2 and just what it means to them. I read Paragraph 10407.2 Option #2, the section under "If eligible for class I (d)" on page 10-54, Marine Corps Manual. They claim my interpretation was wrong when I told them that upon transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve (under Option #2), the retainer pay would be figured on base pay (at time of transfer) multiplied by the number of years of active Federal service and that, the amount set at time of transfer to the

Fleet Marine Corps Reserve would not change upon their completion of 30 years combined service, unless they held a higher rank during World War II (prior to June, 1946).

They say that I am wrong, and that when they had completed 30 years service (base pay and longevity of over 26 years multiplied by the same percentage as was figured at the time of transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve) their monthly check would be included accordingly.

For example: Master Sergeant A has just completed 19 and one-half years active service with no inactive time. He has selected Option #2 in his letter for transfer to the Fleet Reserve and will be on retainer of \$152.10 monthly upon his transfer. After he has completed 10 years in the Fleet Reserve, he believes that he will be placed on the retired list with retirement pay of \$167.70.

That is the problem, Mr. Editor. What is the answer?

TSgt. Robert D. Van Wart
USMCRSS, Post Office Bldg.
Newport News, Va.

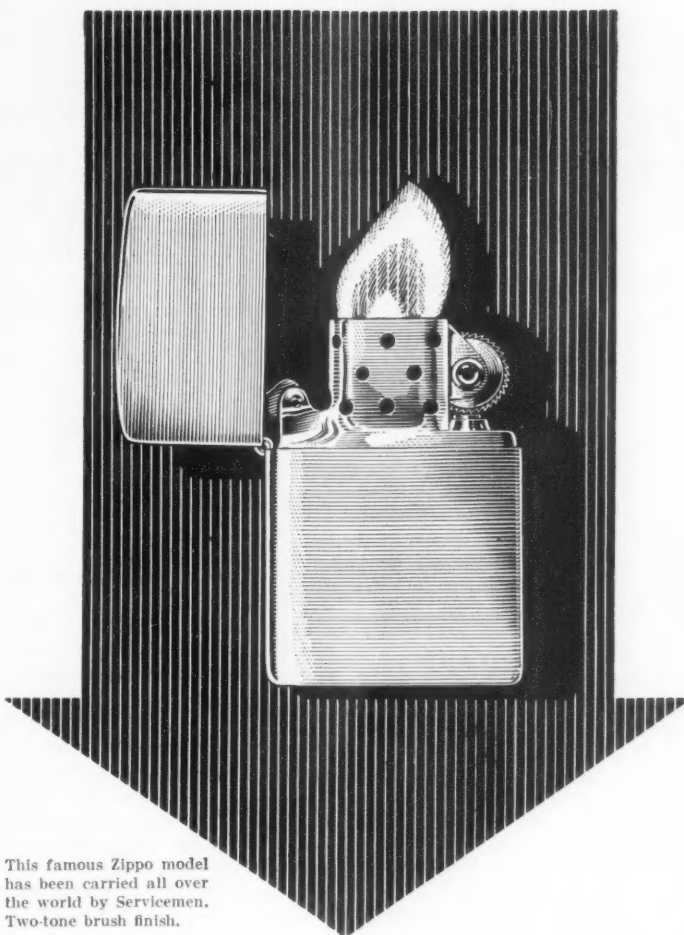


● Retainer pay is figured on the number of years that a member served on active duty. Thus, the basic pay of a master sergeant with more than 18 but less than 22 years active service (\$304.-20 basic) $\times 2\frac{1}{2}\%$ $\times 20$ years active service would amount to \$152.10 per month retainer pay.

Upon transfer to the retired list from the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve the retired pay of all personnel will normally be the same as the retainer pay they were receiving. Exceptions to this rule are those members who are eligible for advancement to officer rank on the retired list and who are entitled to receive retired pay based on the officer rank or grade to which advanced.—Ed.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 13)

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What Are We?

by Kathryn Plaskett



ARE WE the displaced persons of the service? The straps that hold back our men? The unwanted, unnecessary expense? Why aren't we evaluated as merit to our husbands, being plain wives and mothers?

Not being born into the service, the beginning of my mere nine years of service life started the day I married Bill. He was commissioned a second lieutenant the same day, and along the nine-year trail he has become a captain, and we picked up three daughters, ages 8, 5 and 2. Officially we are known as dependents, but we have a strong esprit de corps and gripe or praise as loudly as the hard-bitten old-timers. So we consider ourselves a part of the United States Marine Corps.

While I write this, the girls and I are spending our second tour of over ten months separated from Daddy. There are many here and elsewhere in the same boat. Initiation into the Corps is separation, and ours came a month after we were married. The only thing puzzling me is we're still pledging. These months of separation are difficult, but in departing, the last words of my husband and his colleagues are, "It all counts on 30!"

So you give a very weak-kneed grin and bear it. I will add, when we see him walk in the door off a ship or plane, the months of loneliness are almost blotted out. It's life anew. We truly live each day, since we have the knowledge that he may leave at any time for anywhere, with little notice.

I like to think dreamily of our pulling up stakes and taking off for parts unknown with an air of freedom, since home is where Bill's hat hangs. But we arrive at and depart from a new station void of feeling, physically and mentally. The air of freedom I speak

of is usually blotted out by the clouds named housing, schools, and the like. Yet we have many cheerful thoughts, since during our different tours we never fail to make new friends and greet old ones, carrying with us always humorous, happy memories.

Our homes, like our experiences, have been too numerous to mention, but in all of them have been our prize possessions, the girls, and Bill's uniforms in the closet. As for gardening, we can't plant perennials since we wouldn't see them bloom and many have experienced insult after treasuring a prized plant on a transfer, only to leave it at a state line inspection station because it might be carrying bugs.

With our first addition came the worry of what psychological scars all the moving and new homes could give our children. My rude awakening came the day our oldest announced after a year of being settled, "When can I pack all my toys?" They are full of the unexpected, and after careful planning and surprise packages that they open every so often during our trips across country, TV did it this time. Coming through the desert, Bill casually mentioned they might see good men chasing bad men if they watched carefully. For the entire day they were glued, anxiously awaiting Cisco and Pancho to come galloping by the highway. We owe apologies to the many honest and hard-working men running for election—to our girls they were "WANTED!"

Service life is full. There are few, I'm sure, who haven't experienced receiving callers in old clothes, guided them through toys and madly dashed next door for ginger ales requested in a highball. You do not have to break the ice for neighbors. We have walked into quarters at a new station with the cupboards stocked, sheets on the beds,

and invited for our first meal. That was after a five-day voyage from San Francisco to Lualualei, Oahu, and truly we were at home before we even docked. A few short months in the Islands and the long voyage home alone with two of our three, and Bill flying in the opposite direction to Korea, left us with the memory of all our friends had done to ease such a departure. Others had felt and shared, were feeling and sharing our situation with the same help. It is given as naturally as if they were relatives. In truth, we are a family—we service people. We have the same sorrows, the same joys, the same needs.

The temptation to write this short article was brought on since we are called, and indeed are, transients. Perhaps we detract in some manner or form, pulling into new surroundings with children oozing out of the car windows, baggage wherever possible, and with the invisible but very glowing sign of "What's to rent?" We are often treated with kindness, yet we are as often taken for more than we can give, since it is known we *will* be together despite the odds. We have walked into a home prepared as I have mentioned, and we have stayed a month in a guest house before locating a place to live. Yet this is not a complaint—we remember it as a second honeymoon. Service life can be compared with an avacado—you acquire a taste for it, and before you know it, you realize you've never had it so good!

We are a much discussed subject; sometimes we are said to have too much, sometimes too little. Upon this I will not elaborate. My husband is a Marine; it's his chosen profession, his life. He, as others, do their job. To us who share this life, we are an odd breed. We are proud of our men and the Corps in war or peace.

END



Leatherneck receives many letters requesting information concerning members of the Marine Corps, and other branches of the service. Condensations of these letters are published in this column as a service to our readers.

To avoid errors, all names and addresses must be printed or typed.

Compiled by

Corp. Kathleen E. Simmons

TSgt. Loyd G. Ervin, USMC Recruiting Sub-Station, Chehalis, Washington, to hear from SSgt. Joseph F. CODY, last known to be stationed at Camp Pendleton, Calif.

* * *

SSgt. Stanley L. Elbie, USMC Recruiting Sub-Station, Chehalis, Washington, to hear from SSgt. Dwight Ellsworth VICARS, last known to be in the Far East.

* * *

Pfc Joseph Cerniglia, Comm. Co., Hq.Bn., First Marine Division, Camp Pendleton, Calif., to hear from Raymond C. CLAUSEN.

* * *

Former Marine Granville L. Martin, 15½ Grape Street, Gallipolis, Ohio, to hear from Captain Robert L. GRAY, who was FMAW Special Services Officer.

* * *

SSgt. Catherine E. (Stevie) Stevens, "D" Co., Hq. Bn., Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps, Washington 25, D. C., to hear from anyone who went through "boot camp" with her in Platoon 1A of 1950.

* * *

Miss Mary Hill, Route 1, Stigler, Okla., to hear from Pvt. Donald G. RICHEY, last known to be in Japan.

* * *

Miss Audrey Daniels, Room 4, 9 Price Ave., Columbus, Ohio, to hear from Carl KROTTS and Franklin LANE. They were formerly stationed at Camp Lejeune, N. C.

* * *

Corp. Frederick T. Franz, M.B., NAD, Navy #66, %FPO, San Francisco, Calif., to hear from former Marine Paul DOSS, of Berryville, Ark.

SSgt. Louis G. Shively, U. S. Marine Corps Recruiting, Room #2, P. O. Bldg., El Centro, Calif., to hear from SSgt. Joseph M. WARD.

* * *

Sgt. James A. Dewart, (Ret.) 311 Tamarach Ter., So. San Francisco, Calif., to hear from the parents of Lieut. George C. LEE, who was killed while serving with C-1-1 in Korea in Dec. 1952, or anyone knowing their whereabouts.

* * *

SSgt. Howard T. James, MD, USS Midway, CBA 41, FPO, San Francisco, Calif., to hear from SSgts. P. LEZUN, JORDAN and Ray MAGNON.

* * *

Sgt. Alfred F. McCarty, MARTD, MARTC, NAS Minneapolis, Minn., to hear from anyone who was stationed at MB, Key West, Fla., from March 1941, to March 1942.

* * *

Former Marine Henry Bybicki, 75 Wilson St., Buffalo, N. Y., to hear from friends who served with him in H&S Co., Seventh Marines, First Marine Division, in Korea from 1949 to 1951.

Former Navy man H. C. Hoskins, Broadhead, Ky., to hear from Capt. M. T. HARBROOK, USMC, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

* * *

Pfc Wayne Desautel, P.O. Box 9001, Elmer City, Washington, to hear from Corp. Larry DOTAS, or anyone who served with him in Co. "A," First Shore Party Battalion, First Marine Division, in Korea.

* * *

Former Marine Robert G. Morgan, P. O. Box 254, Brigham City, Utah, to hear from Corp. Jim RAISONS, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

* * *

Former Marine Richard E. Hudgens, 110 Alden Rd., White Haven, Tenn., to hear from Leonard SHELTON, who enlisted with him in 1942.

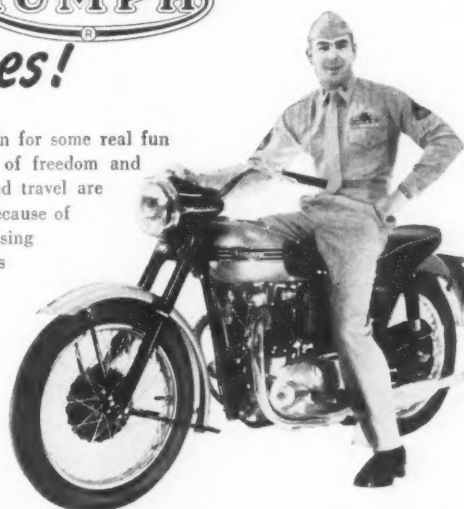
* * *

SSgt. Jess Sapien, MD, USS Shangri-La, c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif., to hear from TSgt. Marvin HAGALOF and SSgt. Gerald G. ERCK, USMC, and SSgt. William S. JARDINE, USAF, all of whom served with him on Embassy duty in Warsaw, Poland and Copenhagen, Denmark.

TURN PAGE

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NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

PHONE _____

MAIL CALL (cont.)

Miss Shirley Ramirez, P.O. Box 495, Lamont, Calif., to hear from **Corp. Joe A. MARTINEZ**, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

SSgt. H. N. Haggbloom, Hq. Co., 1st Combat Service Group, Camp Pendleton, Calif., to hear from **SSgt. L. A. PALASZEWSKI** and **Sgt. Ray J. MAGNON**, also former Marines **John MACKO**, **Dick SUWALSKI**, **Mickey McINERNEY**, **H. E. GUILBAULT** and **Jack W. McMILLAN**.

Miss Delores Dodge, 1002 Spangler Rd., N.E., Canton, Ohio, to hear from **SSgt. Marvin BUSH**, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

Former Marine Emmitt B. Turner, P.O. Box 123, Highway 183, Holiday Motel, Irving, Texas, to hear from former Marine **Anthony J. DOWDLE**, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

Former Marine Oran B. Focks, 1102 N. Main St., Guymon, Okla., to hear from anyone who served with "B" Co., 1st Corps, MT Bn., FMF Pacific and Corps Trans. Co., H&S Bn., FMF Pacific, during WWII.

Sgt. Efren (Cano) Saucedo, MARTD MARTC NAS Dallas, Texas, to hear from anyone who was in Platoon 444, July to Sept. '52, or anyone in MWSS 1 from April to July, '53.

SSgt. W. R. (ChiChi) Robinson, MARTD MARTC NAS Dallas, Texas, to hear from any of NOVAK's Boys.

Mr. Floyd Gish, 823 Market St., Chehalis, Wash., to hear from **MSgt. Ray WILKERSON**, who was last known to be serving in the Far East.

Mr. F. McManus, 2000 Branch Ave., Washington 20, D. C., to hear from **Corp. Carl GROEPLER**, who last served with HQS-1-12, Third Marine Division.

Corp. Robert H. McClelland, H&HS -1 Comm., First Marine Aircraft Wing, FMF c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif., to hear from **Pfc Edward McCUSKER**, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

Former Marine Oscar L. Robinson, 128A, Snowhill Drive, Charleston, W. Va., to hear from **SSgt. Charles D. JARRAIT**, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

Miss Sue B. Moore, 2653 St. Luke Street, Meridian, Miss., to hear from **J. S. MOSS**, whose last known address was NAS Corry Field, Pensacola, Fla.

Sgt. C. W. Montgomery, 2214 Brant St., San Diego 1, Calif., to hear from **Corp. John R. ICE**, whose last known address was Wpns. Co., 3rd Bn., First Marines, First Marine Division.

Pfc Lamar Mickle, VMR 352, MAG 25 Eng., MCAS, El Toro, Santa Ana, Calif., to hear from **Wayne G. SMITH**, formerly of Platoon 245 of 1954 from Parris Island.

MSgt. W. G. Huntley, (Ret'd) 1200 44th Place, S.E., Washington 19, D. C., to hear from anyone who was stationed with him in Co. "B", 1st Cavite, Philippine Islands, in 1904-05 and on the **USS Flagship Rainbow** in 1906. Also to hear from **John McNULTY** and **Edgar C. RICE**. Sgt. Huntley would like to have a reunion with any of his old buddies still living.

Miss Alice M. Hansen, 153 Maplewood Ave., Portsmouth, N. H., to hear from **Sgt. Raymond D. DENNER**, whose last known address was the First Marine Division.

Sgt. Raymond R. Turner, Hq. & Hq. Sq., MCAS, Cherry Point, N. C., to hear from **Sgt. William Ray TURNER**, whose last known address was El Toro.

Former Marine Raymond Noggle, 5249 No. 33rd St., Milwaukee 9, Wis., to hear from anyone who served with him in "C" Co., 1st Battalion, First Marines, First Marine Division.

Corp. James F. Johnson, MAG-12, MABS-12, FMAW, c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif., to hear from **Pfc Gerald J. ECKLUND** and **Pfc Dale R. ROTH**, or anyone knowing their whereabouts.

Corp. Paul Lindenau, MAG-14, VMA-225, ALF, Edenton, N. C., to hear from any "boot camp" buddies who trained with him in Platoon 314 in 1953.

Former Marine Ralph Lee Burns, Shelburn, Ind., to hear from former Marine **Richard NOOE**, whose last known address was Oak Knoll Hospital, Oakland, Calif.

Former Marine Roy H. Bland, 1211 S. 6th St., Springfield, Ill., to hear from former Marine **Neil S. WOODWARD**, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.



SOUND OFF

[continued from page 9]

METAL CHEVRONS

Dear Sir:

One question has been flitting around in the back of my mind for some time and I believe that you may be a good source of reliable information.

During my tour of duty in Korea we were issued metal collar rank insignia. This was about August or September 1953, right after the cease-fire. The set I was issued is still in pretty good shape: the posts are still intact and they have retained their original color.

We were told at the time of issue that they were just experimental. Everyone seemed to like them well enough there, the Sergeants Major of the Division, Regiments and Battalions, and the First Sergeants of the companies made innovations of their own with red felt backing and gold echelon



map reading symbols embroidered thereon. But, when I wear mine around Cherry Point, everyone wants to know where to buy them or where they can get them.

My question is this: are they legal to wear and will they be available soon for purchase or issue?

SSgt. Robert G. Crabtree
Marine Corps Air Station
Cherry Point, N. C.

● The metal type chevron was just recently authorized for wear on the utilities by Marines in the United States. They are not available for purchase at this writing, but when available, they will be stocked by the Clothing Sections.—Ed.

12TH DEFENSE BATTALION

Dear Sir:

The 12th Defense Battalion Reunion will be held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Illinois, during the weekend of August 12, 13 and 14.

Our reunion association was started by a chain letter method and a desire to get together again. The 12th was formed at San Diego and left the States for a 31-month tour of duty. Almost all of the men and officers of the 12th stayed in this unit, so the ties are strong.

All queries and correspondence should be addressed to: John Drinkut, 2224 N. Butler Ave., Indianapolis, Indiana.

Harry M. Parke
President
2704 Thomas Place
Toledo, Ohio

RUMORS FLYING

Dear Sir:

Prior to the outbreak of the Korean conflict, a program was to be initiated whereby married Staff NCOs could expect a longer tour on station, three to five years. With the wartime commitments, such a program was impossible. Now that the smoke has cleared a little, is there any possibility that such a program will be started again? Rumors have been flying thick and fast. Sure need some straight scoop.

SSgt. Joseph R. Simkins
Hq. & Hq. Squadron
First Marine Aircraft Wing
FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

● To date, we have heard nothing official concerning longer tours on station for married Staff NCOs.—Ed.

PROPER RANK

Dear Sir:

I was placed on the retired list as a Master Gunnery Sergeant on January 1, 1955, but my I.D. Card (Identification Card) shows me as a Master Sergeant.

Is it possible to have the I.D. Card changed to show the proper rank held by me at the time I was placed on the retired list?

MSgt. Edward Bourquin
744 So. Carondelet St.,
Los Angeles 5, California

● Master Gunnery Sergeant ranks were discontinued in 1946 under LTR OF INST. 1361 dated 21 October, 1946. Thus, if you were placed on the retired list on January 1, 1955, as stated in your letter, we believe your rank should be Master Sergeant. If, however, you're in doubt as to your proper rank, we suggest you write to the Commandant of the Marine Corps, Code DMB, and set forth your case.—Ed.

BOARD MEET

Dear Sir:

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1020 Broad, Newark, N. J.

SOUND OFF (cont.)

in February, 1955, to which I was sent as a retraining assignment from the 01 Field in order that I might compete for the designation of First Sergeant.

The subject of First Sergeant, Supply Administration and Operations is still one that no one seems to be able to offer any information on; so if you have any information as to the time that the board will convene at Headquarters, Marine Corps, to appoint First Sergeants, Supply Administration and Operations, please let me know.

TSgt. Loy E. Cook
Fiscal Branch

Marine Corps Supply Center,
Albany, Georgia.

● No specific date has been set at this writing, but it is contemplated that the board will meet during the fiscal year 1956. However, since there have been some changes in the Sergeant Major-First Sergeant program, we suggest you read MCGO #185.—Ed.



RUMORS

Dear Sir:

Since the passage of the new pay bill there have been rumors to the effect that any member of the Armed Forces who reenlists in another branch of the Armed Forces (within 24 hours after discharge) will receive the new reenlistment bonus. What I would like to

know is; where can I find the answer that says, no?

SSgt. William R. Lindsey
MABS-36, MAG (HR) 36.
Marine Corps Air Facility,
Santa Ana, Calif.

● Consider the rumors you have been hearing as scuttlebutt. In order to collect the Reenlistment Bonus, one must reenlist in the same branch of service from which he was discharged. For reference; see Paragraph 44075 of Volume 4 Navy Comptroller Manual.—Ed.

EXTRA PAY

Dear Sir:

I have recently been transferred to the Fire Department at Parris Island, S. C. We in the fire department do not get any extra pay for fire fighting. Can you tell me why not? I have friends at Cherry Point, N. C., who work as crash-crew men and they receive \$50 per month for being on hazardous duty. What's the scoop?

Pfc Robert W. McKeigler
Fire Department, Station #1
Parris Island, S. C.

● Fire fighting is not considered hazardous duty by the Marine Corps. As for your friends at Cherry Point drawing \$50 a month for crash-crew work, it's news to us.—Ed.

WANTS LETTERS

Dear Sir:

Would you please publish the following in your "Sound Off" department? "To men who served with the Twenty-eighth Marine Regiment on Iwo Jima; I would like to get letters describing your experiences from the beaches to the top of Suribachi."

Also, I would like to obtain a photo of the original flag-raising which was taken by Lou Lowery.

Bob Wells
Box 27,

Lawler, Iowa

● Mr. Lowery, Leatherneck's Photographic Director, is sending you a copy of his original flag-raising photo.—Ed.

MCM NOT DEFINITE ENOUGH

Dear Sir:

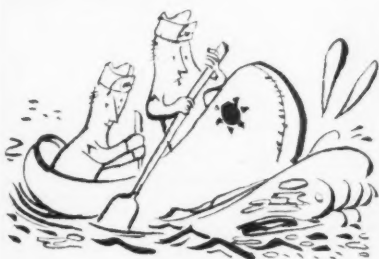
A question has arisen here in regard to this subject: A Marine reenlists; has accrued 60 days leave. He requests that he be paid for 45 days in cash and carry 15 days credit in the new Service Record Book. The personnel officer

Behind the Lines...

ONE OF THE Corps' famous sea stories is really a canal story. We've heard it told and retold with variations and embellishments many times, but we've never been able to pin down the facts. And so, in lieu of the facts, on pages 40 to 43 TSgt. Robert A. Suhosky offers a fictionalized version of the race between a steamship and two Marines in a canoe for the honor of taking the first craft through the Panama Canal.

A letter to Sgt. Suhosky from J. Rufus Hardy, Chief, Press and Publications for Governor Seybold of the Canal Zone states:

"... A careful search of our records gives no indication of such a trip. Furthermore, no other traffic was permitted on the day of the initial trip of the SS *Ancon* and it would have been impossible for a canoe to be paddled through the Canal in the length of time required for the transit of the *Ancon*, which was nine hours..."



Then there is a contradictory statement:

"... It is entirely possible that a trip by canoe was made before the official opening on August 15, 1916..."

Historical Branch, Headquarters Marine Corps declined comment on the tale. "We have no official record of the feat," they stated.

If any reader has additional information which will add credence to the claim that Marines made the first voyage through the Canal, we'll be very happy to print it.

The hazards of the highway continue to defy all efforts made to combat them, but safety officials everywhere are to be commended for their unshakeable confidence and endless drives to cut down the destruction of life and property on the roads of the Nation.

Recently, Camp Lejeune came up with a novel way to encourage safer handling of big trucks and single- and double-axle-trailers. They de-

signed a number of intricate obstacle courses and staged a competitive meet for drivers. The skill demonstrated by the Marine truckers proved that civilian motorists on the highways have nothing to worry about when they see the USMC stenciled on a truck up ahead. You'll find a spread of pictures and the story on pages 16 to 19.



Readers who glanced at our table of contents may have been a bit confused by the title, *Spinning*, listed under sports. So we hasten to assure you that it has nothing whatsoever to do with the old spinning wheel; it tells the story of the new spinning reel instead. On pages 34 to 37 Don Carpenter, the Corps' familiar sportsman, boatsman, angler and nimrod, provides readers with an all-inclusive account of this outstanding innovation in fishing tackle. Those of us who remember the exasperating backlashes on old-fashioned reels in the dark of night and, the short casts which cost us plenty in lost lures, can now save our tempers by simply purchasing a spinning reel. Casts are longer, too, because the line used is as light as a thread of silk. Even the weight of a cigarette butt will take the line from the reel.

This month Master Sergeant Robert T. Fugate concludes his tour of duty as a staff writer for *Leatherneck*. His next assignment will be with the Armed Forces Public Information Office in Los Angeles, Calif.

As in the past, *Leatherneck* remains grateful to all its former personnel whose work here on the magazine has helped us to give our readers a finer publication. The staff wishes Bob the best of luck, wherever his Marine Corps career may take him...

Karl A. Schow

Managing Editor

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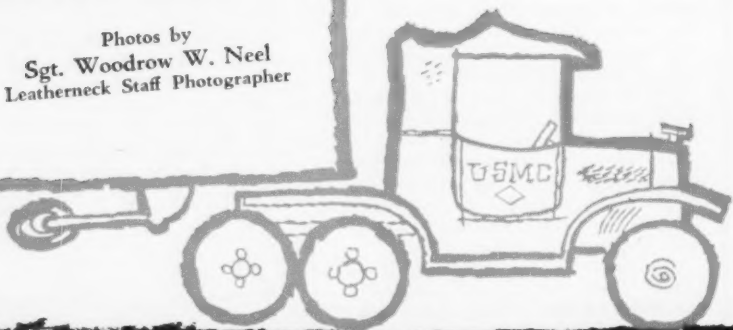
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ROADEO

by TSgt. Robert A. Suhosky
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Photos by
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WHEN THE Second Marine Division went looking for a gimmick to inspire its truck drivers to better and safer driving, someone in the organization came up with a suggestion for a "roadeo." As it turned out, the affair was not for cowboys—particularly the gas-pedaling variety. Instead, the truck-and-trailer meet held at Camp Lejeune from May 25-27 was a test of vehicular safety, maintenance and driving skill for the clutched entered in the contest by the various regiments and supporting battalions within the Divvy.

The driving force behind the roadeo was Major James E. Major, Jr., executive officer of the 2d Motor Transport Battalion. A reservist who has been in motor transportation for nine years, Major Major ("The only one in the Marine Corps," he says,) evolved the tedious course after hefty correspondence with the American Trucking Association in Washington, D. C. Basically, the event was comparable to those driven by civilian truckers, but modified to fit the military apparatus of the Division drivers.

According to the recollections of judges and course stewards, the roadeo was an innovation in the division. It was also a rough test from the start. A clutcher had to own an accident free record for at least 12 months prior to the entry date to be eligible. In the weeks before the show got on the road, each unit culled its motor pool to find its top teamsters. Of the 56 drivers who were entered, seven failed the written exam on opening day and were sidelined without ever getting behind a steering wheel. The 50-question quiz was worth 100 points and played a significant role in the final results. Overanxious contestants who tried to read more into the questions than was necessary came out with sad scores while those who did well in the paper-work portion and exhibited driving dexterity made a close contest of it.

When the dust finally settled on the huge parking lot where the roadeo was staged, four happy truckers rode home as champions. Another four Marines pulled into the runner-up position in each class.

Jeeps towing standard jeep trailers comprised Class I, with the size of the truck and drag increasing in the higher categories. Class II was for three-quarter-tonners with equivalent trailers while Class III offered a choice between two-and-a-half-ton trucks hauling appropriate cargo, water trailers or 105-

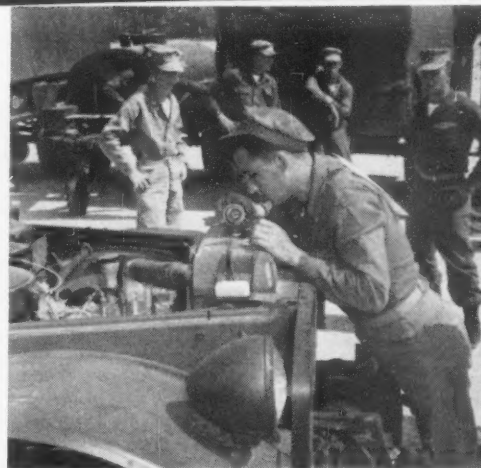
mm. howitzers or five-ton trucks pulling big 155-mm. guns. Class IV was open to the same caliber trucks as III but pulling two- or five-ton four-wheel trailers.

Maps showing the route through the course had been issued the first day but practice spins were ruled out. Before road work got underway on the second and third days, the drivers were walked over the track for familiarization. The clutching began with Class I.

The first jeep jockey sped through the maze in the fastest time, using only 4:05 of the allotted eight minutes, but lost points all along the way. Corporal Clifton H. Collins, 2d Tank Battalion, was the slowest—6:58—but won in excellent tortoise-and-hare fashion. Although Collins had trouble backing aboard the simulated LST ramp, he finished with a score of 266 out of a possible 300.

By the time they had circled the course, all Class I pilots agreed that it was not a snap. Those who followed in the other classes echoed these findings. After checking the oil, water, tires, lights, gas cap, windshield wipers, horn, safety devices, hitches and old 91 (the accident report form stowed in the glove compartment), a clutcher was set to go. Failure to inspect any of those items lost points. From a standing start, the drivers had to maneuver a serpentine path through five sets of barrels which allowed a four-inch clearance. Tick a barrel or knock it down and you drew a five-point penalty.

After the tricky LST trial, where some trailers refused to do anything but jackknife, the contestants had to park parallel between two trucks. Easy enough without a tow but a nightmare for most of the drivers who fought to get in the tight space without bumping into the parked vehicles while backing close enough to the curb line. The

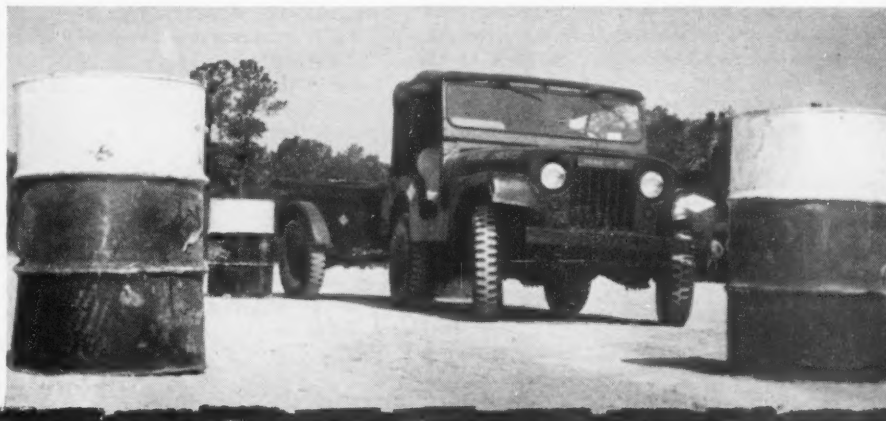


Drivers checked their trucks before beginning the course

drivers were given a little leeway on backing. They could hang out the open door of the cab as far as they wanted—as long as they kept both feet inside. Most of the wheelmen nominated the parallel parking obstacle as the hardest of the course.

There were more barrels en route to the straight line test where flags on both sides of the course marked the way. Clearance, again, was a scant four inches and careless drivers who disturbed the flags paid the price in points. Coming down the stretch, seven sets of #3 juice cans were stretched out in a funnel which narrowed from 17 to 10 inches, forming a marked lane obstacle. Object was to thread the cans with the right wheels only. Class I operators had plenty of four-inch clearance as they speculatively rammed or babied their charges to the finish line. Staff Sergeants Marvin H. Johnson, 2d Motor Transport, and John W. Burke, 2d Tanks, were kept busy replacing squashed cans throughout the roadeo. The tins were spread farther apart for

TURN PAGE



The first test of the meet was a serpentine path winding among five sets of barrels. Drivers had to squeeze by with four-inch clearance



When they backed onto the simulated LST ramp, the pilots had to keep the trailers from jackknifing



Clutchers in Classes III and IV had two additional jobs. One was backing the third rib under a hook

ROADEO (cont.)

the larger vehicles but the gap never exceeded the width of the tire—or tires—plus four inches.

Corporal Robert E. Drinkwater, a Class I competitor with a time of 5:14, evoked a ration of applause from the bleachers when he motored down the marked lane without disturbing a can. Drinkwater claimed the deed just took "a good sense of judgment." A couple of clutchers with not-so-sharp determination came along later and flattened the maximum seven cans.

Only one stab at the stop line was permitted when the drivers came out of the marked lane and the foremost part of the bumper had to be within two feet of the line for credit. Six inches turned out to be the typical halting point.

While all classes ran the above course, III and IV had two additional chores to perform. Unhitching the tow after the parallel parking, drivers in these two classes had to back to the hook of a cherry picker, and align the third rib of the vehicle with the crane. From there, they had to back through

two sets of drums to a loading platform in a simulated pickup or delivery. Handling and technique were observed on these two tests, and the drivers re-hitched their trailers and continued the course.

The oil barrels along the course, like the tin cans, were gapped more to allow the larger trucks and tows to pass, but the clearance remained four inches.

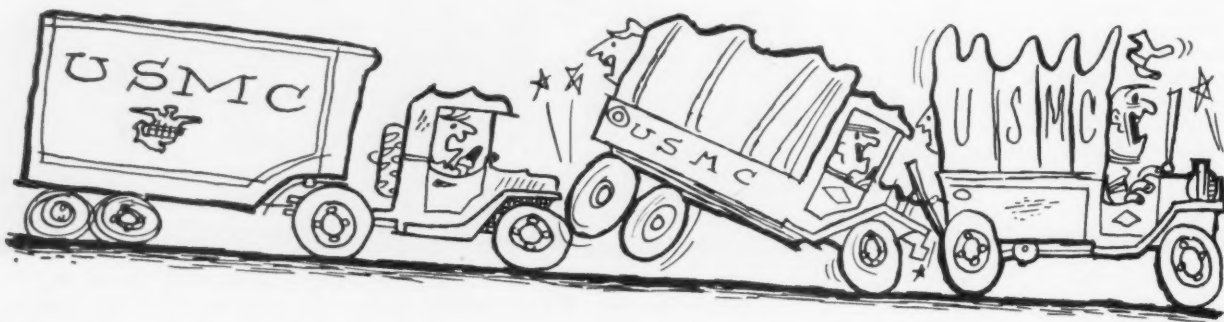
A Class II driver registered the only protest of the roadeo when his four-wheel drive stuck coming off the LST ramp. He finished the rest of the way in double reduction, but Lieutenant Colonel Carlyle Price, the operations judge, disallowed the protest when another driver unstuck the vehicle at the end of the course.

Pfc James F. Howell, 2d Motor Transport, rolled over two tins during his run but needn't have worried about it. He won the Class II championship with a 268x300, and in quick time—5:05. The nearest mark to Howell's was Pfc Carlos N. Graham's 258x300. Graham, of the Eighth Marines, figured he might have been even closer except for parallel parking.

It was said that the last day's activities would surely separate the clutchers into man and boy groups. Possibly it did. The only two contestants to complete the course over the time limits rode that day and were disqualified. One, a III with 12 minutes to go around, was 50 seconds late. The other driver was a Class IV man who must have taken a wrong turn; he went 3:15 over the 15-minute zone.

Class III saw drivers of the Tenth Marines haul their howitzers around with an adroitness which perked the attention of onlookers. But they didn't retain their confidence to the end. The class went to Sergeant John H. Peoples, 2d Tanks, who posted the first 304 of the roadeo. (Classes III and IV had a 350 possible because of the two added events.) Corporal Richard D. Husson, Eighth Marines, was the runner-up with 286x350.

Corporal Quinton Lord, Tenth Marines, volunteered for the Class IV competition on the condition that he'd be able to get in a bit of practice with a four-wheel trailer before the roadeo rolled around. Unfortunately, he couldn't get hold of a trailer. When





Tin cans placed funnel-wise from 17 to 10 inches were waiting for the jeep jockeys at the stretch



Parallel parking was the hardest obstacle. Tenth Marines' entries attempted it with their howitzers

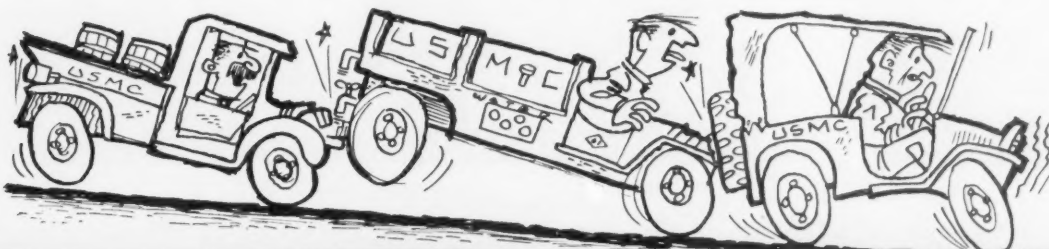
he left the starting line with the four-wheeler dragging behind, it was the first time he had ever pulled one. Usually, he lugs a 105-mm. along. But he drove the rig expertly and earned a 294x350 which stood until Corporal Richard G. Pfenninger, 2d Tanks, came home with a 304x350. Pfenninger hadn't had much more experience than Lord when it came to four-wheel trailers, although he did manage to practice with one a few times in the two weeks before the rodeo.

Brigadier General Jack P. Juhan, Assistant Division Commander, presented the champions and runners-up with trophies while a larger replica went to the units entering the winners. Lieutenant Colonel Richard G. Warga, skipper of the 2d Tanks, took three of the latter back to his office as his men drove to all but one of the first place spots. But he gave full credit to his drivers who had practiced on their own and put in plenty of self-study before the race began.

There will probably be another Second Divvy rodeo next year, with stiffer competition and higher results. In the meantime, the morale and the importance of the clutches within the Division have been accelerated and will no doubt roll along in high gear. After all, who wants to walk? **END**



Brigadier General Jack P. Juhan congratulated Class IV champion, Corporal Richard Pfenninger and runner-up, Corporal Quinton Lord



POST OF THE CORPS



ALBANY, GA.

by TSgt. Robert A. Suhosky
Leatherneck Staff Writer

Photos by
Sgt. Woodrow W. Neel
Leatherneck Staff Photographer

WHILE CLOUDS still float lazily above the pecan trees near old Johnson road four miles east-southeast of Albany, Georgia, the countryside will never be the same as it was a few years ago. A modern, multi-million dollar Marine Corps Supply Center is growing on the once furrowed farm land and when completed, will be the largest globe-and-anchor supply station in the nation.

Albany is not an overnight venture. It is a start-from-scratch project which began nearly a decade ago when the Pacific war was drawing to a close and the Corps found itself in need of a supply base east of the Mississippi river. There were specifications to meet; the site had to be below the frost line and convenient to southeastern seaports and the Gulf of Mexico. A board instituted by the Quartermaster General scoured the country from Chicago east and Buffalo south—all the way to

Miami—and narrowed their findings to Albany after investigating hundreds of possible locations.

Among the features in Albany's favor were five railroads which track through there and its position on the highway net. Although the temperature sometimes hits more than 100, the area has the lowest humidity in the Southeast and averages three cold fronts a day during nine months of the year.

The first Marine to arrive there was Technical Sergeant Karl C. Dieter, who was dispatched from Washington, D.C., in January, 1951, with a car for the Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks land purchasing agent. Dieter was more-or-less NCO-in-charge of Dieter until Colonel "A" "E" Dubber arrived the following month, bringing with him a warrant officer and 12 Marines. They turned to immediately, with little thought to the mountainous task ahead.

Col. Dubber opened an office in a motel and began dickering with archi-

ects and engineering firms, while Master Sergeant Harry Saunders prepared and negotiated for a half-million square feet of warehouse space in nearby towns. By April, supply operations were underway. The same month, 14 miles of fence began going up.

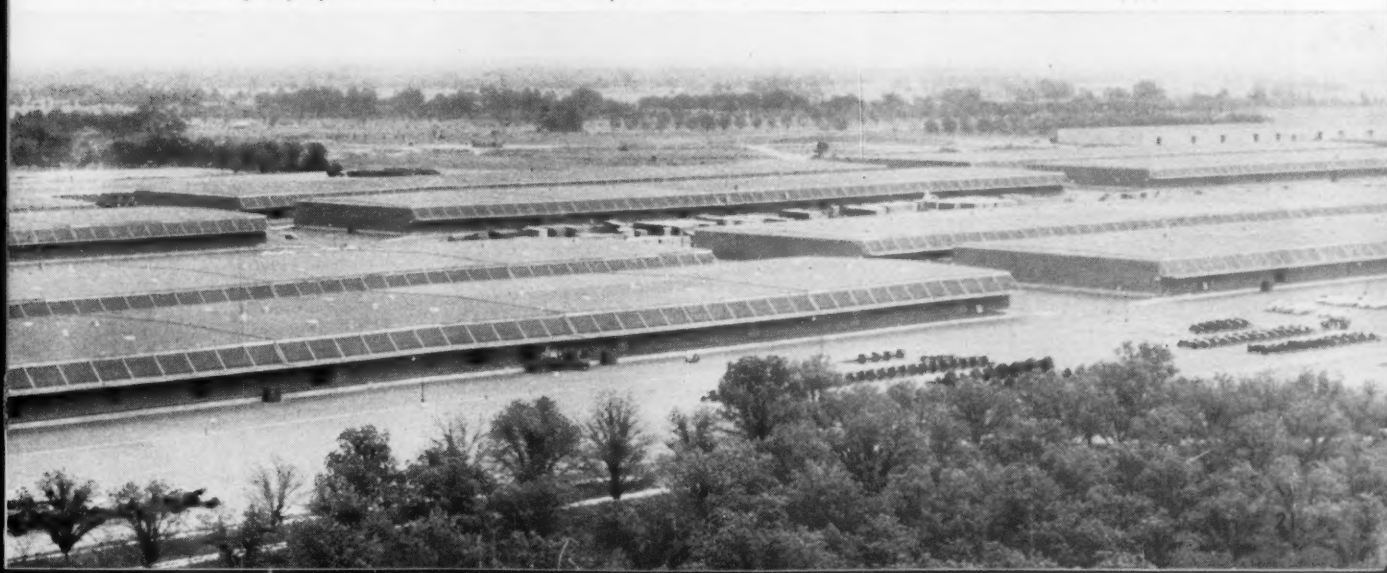
During those early days, the 15 Marines who manned the 3677 acres which comprise the base, worked in typical Old Corps fashion. They were carpenters, electricians, plumbers, painters and motor transport experts but all pulled guard duty at night. When supplies arrived on the siding at neighboring Turner Air Force Base, all hands—including Col. Dubber—loaded the gear on trucks and unloaded it at the outlying warehouses where it was to be stored. Then they returned to their respective duties.

Their first garage was a dilapidated mule barn. The two motor transport men in the "detachment" wangled the loan of a small tractor, cleaned the

TURN PAGE

A new, multi-million dollar Marine Corps Supply Center is going up at Albany. The central repair

shop (page at left) and huge warehouse area (below) are two of the modern features of the supply base





The big crane in the central repair shop has been tested at 99 tons. LVTs arriving on the shop's siding are easily lifted from the flatcars

ALBANY (cont.)

place out, poured concrete for a deck and shored up the dubious timbers. It was the same way with the Haley house—the first administration building. They held field day on the boarded up farmhouse, closed in the fireplaces which used to heat every room, painted, etc., and moved in with their offices.

Brigadier General Raymond P. Coffman commanded the center first as "prospective commanding general," but became CG when he officially hoisted his flag on March 1, 1952, and held the helm until his retirement two months ago when Brigadier General Ion M. Bethel assumed the command.

Originally the base was designated as a supply depot. The title was changed to the present wording, supply center, to emphasize the fact that it's a major Marine installation. But the mission is the same: to receive, inspect, repair, store and ship every type of ground equipment needed by Marines east of the muddy Mississippi and afloat in the Atlantic ocean. If that's not enough, Albany has a secondary task, on-the-job training of Marines in supply fields.

A handful of Butler buildings were erected to house collateral equipment (desks, chairs, filing cabinets, etc.) until permanent facilities were constructed. In essence, they were the only temporary structures in the Albany blueprints, and have been turned over to the center's organic supply unit. Nineteen warehouses—with five acres of floor space in each—have been completed and are sheltering the fabulous amount of gear which has come to Albany. (It would be incorrect to say "countless" when describing the pile of supplies in-



side the warehouses. Every last nut and bolt is itemized.)

The first of these five-acre giants was turned over to the Marines by the Navy's construction officers on September 23, 1953.

Broken down paperwise, the center functions through five branches—administrative, supply, repair, fiscal and services—which require the abilities of more than 1200 Marines and 1800 civilian employees at the present time. Supply branch is the largest.

Another breakdown takes place inside the supply branch where specialists in electronics supply, engineer supply, motor transport supply, ordnance supply and general supply (nails to wrapping paper, C-rations and clothing to bunks) sections work with the gear they know best. Another section—medical and dental supply—is manned by sailors. Redistribution and disposal section and a warehousing section complete the supply branch montage.

They are the people with the gear. General Supply alone averages more than 850 tons of shipments to the field each month. It takes that much to fill the 2680 requisitions received in that section during a 30-day period. The stockpile is constantly replenished and all boxed or crated supplies are stacked neatly throughout the warehouse area. Heavier engineer equipment, guns, tanks, LVTs and assorted jeeps and trucks are kept on open storage lots, but all the "rolling stock" is aligned like so many boots in an honor platoon. Stock inventory is maintained by machine records.

When an item arrives at Albany in sad shape (usually after a rough tour of duty in the field), it is automatically destined for the repair branch. The "item" can be a wrist watch or a tank, or any piece of equipment within that span—the repair branch will completely rebuild it.

The central repair shop, where most of the rebuilding is accomplished, is an outstanding example of the supply center's modern concepts. The big, 700-foot-long building houses at least one of every tooling machine used in industrial repair today. According to Lieutenant Colonel Wallace H. Robinson, Jr., head of the branch, one of each is all that's needed. Work performed in the shop is of a "job" nature as opposed to mass production. When it's economical, though, pieces of gear like the 7000 M-1 rifles which were turned out in the first three months of 1955, are repaired on an assembly line basis.

In keeping with the rest of the supply center, the mammoth shop was a pre-planned project. In May, 1952, the Cloud Board (headed by Colonel George H. Cloud, chief of staff of the center) traveled the country studying military and industrial organizations and incorporated its findings into the building which was put in operation in January of this year. Colonel Robinson set up the shop; when it was completed, he got the job of running it.

Units supplying Marine and civilian journeymen within the branch are the weapons, vehicle, electronics, support and preservation shops. Most of these

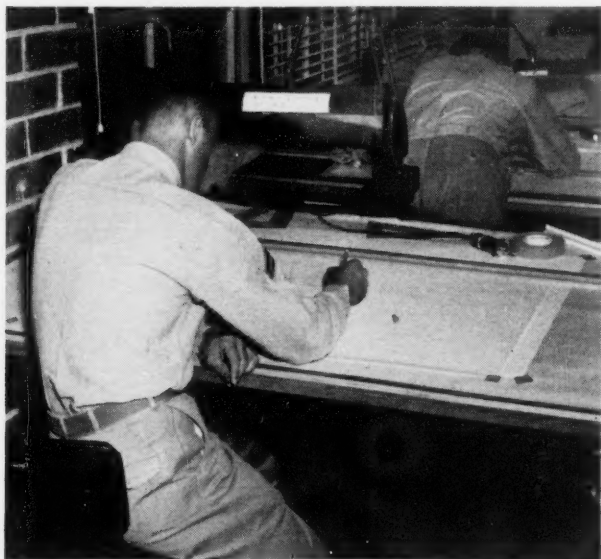
sub-shops are in single-decked wings jutting from the central shop, like chicks flocking around the mother hen. Whether the work is brought to the mechanics, or they go to the station where the vehicle stands, is determined before the job begins and is based on which is the more expedient.

Some of the latest industrial maneuvers have been built into the shop: a rectangular tank seething a vapor which cuts cosmoline and grease from weapons and motors suspended in its fumes; two shielded test rooms made of sheet copper and cork insulation and lighted by cold cathode tubes where radio and electronic equipment can be tested without outside interference (one of the screened rooms can accommodate an LVT); and a "broom" that sweeps metal shavings and scrapings from the concrete deck and hardstand around the shop to prevent tire troubles.

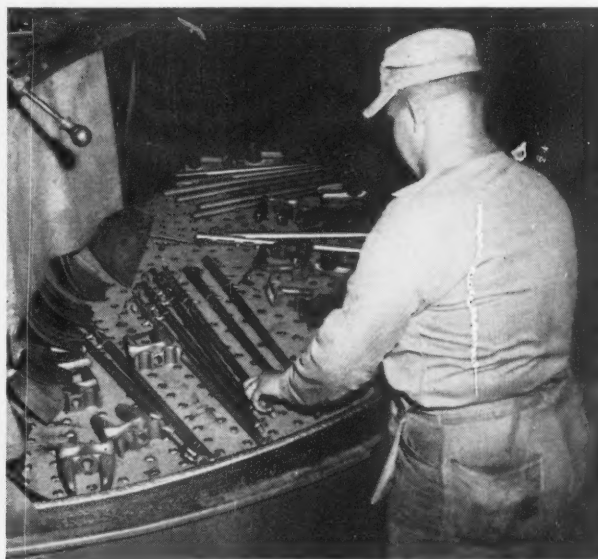
Yet these up-to-the-minute time-savers didn't prevent the branch from devising a method of undercoating and preserving any size combat type truck on the double. With the aid of a prime mover and tow bars which were designed on the spot, the vehicles can be pulled through the ramp in assembly line style. In open storage, jeeps, trucks and trailers are blocked up off the ground and the tires are coated with a preservative.

Mothballing tanks and LVTs is a specialty of the preservation and packing shop which handles jobs large and small with the same finesse. P&P recently bagged millions of rifle patches—

TURN PAGE



Repair shop draftsmen, Corp. Wilfred Laley, SSgt. Alfred Reisz, design tools and modify equipment



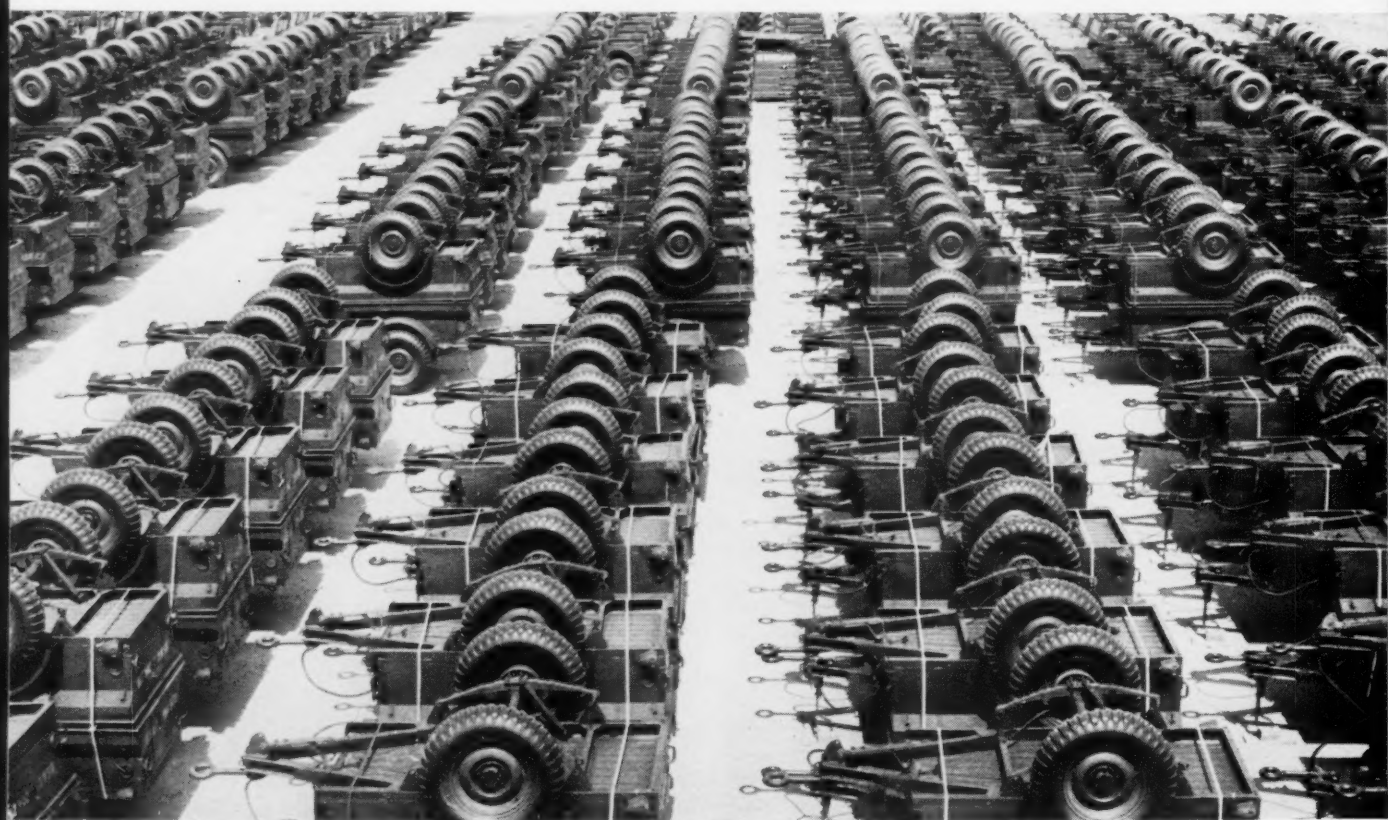
Sgt. Herman D. Deweese, Jr., inspects small arms parts getting a blast. Sand removes rust, corrosion



Two rooms built of sheet copper and cork insulated help in testing sensitive radio and electronics gear



In a repair branch sub-shop, SSgt. Eugene Slason used a collimator to adjust a panoramic telescope

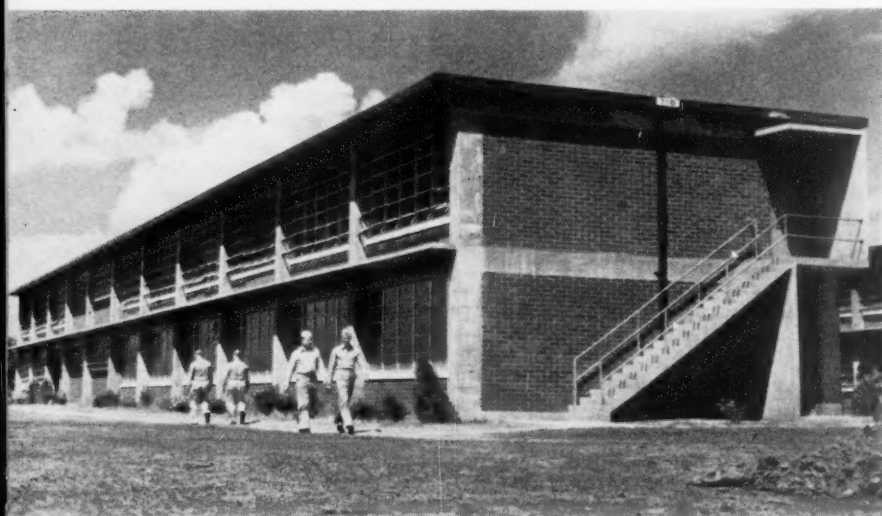


Jeep trailers form a part of the pattern of "rolling stock" stored in open areas by the motor transport

supply section of the Albany installation. Vehicles of nearly every description are shown in its inventory



Supply branch warehouses offer five acres of floor space. Each of these mammoth buildings is divided into five bays—an acre to a bay



The Marines at Albany are quartered in 100-man barracks of modern design. Before grass was sown, the buildings were hard to maintain

ALBANY (cont.)

in packs of 20—in record time. M-1s are no longer coated with gooey cosmoline; instead, they're thermally sealed in foil and packed two-to-a-box for shipping.

When the repair branch has inspected and approved its finished product, the gear is passed along to the supply branch. The paperwork connected with the rebuilding is bucked to the fiscal branch where the figures are run through the mysterious maze called cost accounting. From the tally, the center gets an idea of how its business compares dollarwise with outside industry. It's also a way of showing how much the repair branch saves the taxpayers.

The fiscal branch at Albany is unusual. In addition to accomplishing all accounting for the supply center and taking care of the center's budget, the branch disburses the military and civilian payrolls aboard the station and acts as the paymaster for the Sixth and Eighth Marine Corps Reserve and Recruitment Districts. It also analyzes the management procedures of all organizations other than industrial engineering.

All maintenance and utilities of the base are the responsibility of the services branch, a diversified outfit which has modestly described its operations as "running a hotel." Actually, it is somewhere between that and developing a boom town. Services branch includes food services, freight transportation, motor transport, organic supply, procurement, public works, and maintenance and utilities. The gleaming 1000-man mess hall the services branch operates is a much brighter picture than the scene which faced the pioneers of the base who lived ashore and brown-bagged their way through noon chow or grabbed a hamburger at the closest road house.

Procurement was formerly a unit of the fiscal branch. Now the section (under services branch) not only purchases for the base but for supply center stockpiles as well—up to \$25,000. More than that amount, the section prepares the necessary paperwork and submits the bids to Washington. Freight transportation maintains some 300 freight handling vehicles, from warehouse mules to two donkey railroad engines. The modern motor transport shop under the branch's jurisdiction bears absolutely no similarity to the old mule barn.

But the jack-of-all-trades of the services branch is the maintenance and utilities section. Major George W. Torbert's crew handles minor construction on the post, base police, pest control, the cement batch and asphalt

TURN PAGE



On a weekly field problem, security detachment men flushed a cook who volunteered to act as aggressor



In lieu of "varsity" athletics, Albany Marines find intramural games more suitable to their sports diet



ALBANY (cont.)

plants, and assigns warehouse space to the other branches. Maintenance also installed the machinery in the central repair shop and has charge of the roads and grounds aboard the station. When the land was purchased, a nursery was on the property. The shrub patch has been moved but furnishes the landscaping plants used in beautifying the base. One of M&U's supporting shops boasts a drill that bores square holes.

Public quarters are also its domain. There were only three houses for married officers and three for married enlisted personnel at the time of this writing, but more are in the future plans. (These six were already standing on the land when it was purchased for the Corps). One enlisted dwelling was once located at the far northeastern tip of the base until the well caved in. A survey showed it would be cheaper to move the house than to sink a new well. They did, and saved \$60 in the transfer.

But most of the enlisted and officer families live in or near the town of Albany and use the commissary and dispensary facilities of Turner air base. Construction has been started to provide on-station housing, but it will probably be a while before all the units

in the master plans are completed.

In some ways, the administrative branch of the center is unlike its counterparts at other bases. There are the usual headquarters, communications, guard and security, adjutant, post exchange, Special Services and chaplain sections. But Albany also has a military personnel section to insure the Marines' adherence to their weekly training schedule. The head of the branch doubles as commanding officer of troops.

Field problems for the off-guard are held throughout the wooded areas of the base. Cooperative cooks from Lieutenant Bill Maughan's galley act as the aggressors for the guard—and usually give a good account of themselves. Blanks add realism to the sham battle.

There are four gates to "pull" at Albany: the main entrance with its eight lanes for IN and OUT traffic; a truck gate leading directly to the warehouse area; the entrance to the old administration area, better known as the "staff gate" nowadays because of its proximity to the Staff NCO Club, and the Johnson Road or "back" gate. In addition, two jeep patrols roam the perimeter and the base while a three-man town patrol keeps watch in Albany under jurisdiction of the provost marshal.

The ad branch also contains a machine records installation and an in-



The recently-opened enlisted club is one of the most popular buildings on the post. It contains six bowling

alleys, a well-stocked library, music and television rooms and temporary salesrooms for the exchange

dustrial relations office, the latter a go-between for Marines and civilian employees of the center.

Master Sergeant John O. Miller, the supply center sergeant major, is in a unique position. Every bit of paper addressed to the center is routed across his desk. Aside from being one of the best informed Marines on the station as a result of the deluge, he makes sure that correspondence, contracts, etc., reach the right hands. And while almost everyone at Albany has plenty of elbowroom, his office is crowded into a corner!

While the base is lacking so-called "varsity" teams, it is hot for intramurals. Two leagues—volleyball and softball—underway at present are being contested with exuberance. All hands fall out for organized athletics one afternoon per week—one reason why there is no shortage of players at Albany.

Special Services also offers two golf driving ranges, badminton and basketball courts, two baseball diamonds and a pistol range big enough to fire intramural matches. Proof of the supply center's deadliness with a rifle was demonstrated at Camp Lejeune in May when a four-man team composed of Captains Thomas R. Mitchell and George L. Armitage, Staff Sergeant George D. Sermons and Sergeant Albert W. Hauser won the Elliot Trophy

Match in a dramatic finish that saw Hauser fire 99x100 at the 600-yard line to give Albany a one-point margin over Parris Island.

A 112-car—300-seat drive-in theater is going up on one of the highest portions of the base where movie patrons will be able to take advantage of the prevailing breezes. Like the theater and the athletic fields around the post, the man-made lake on the station was built by maintenance and utilities. Right now, the pond is stocked with 4500 bluegills and several hundred trout but Marines won't be able to wet their lines in the pond until next year. Two ducks which grace the lake are an inexplicable requisition.

A huge service club was opened recently to replace the small beer-and-snack bar which had been in operation in one corner of one of the 10 streamlined barracks which quarter the troops. The new club has six bowling alleys, library, music and television rooms and temporary facilities for the central exchange.

This year, the center staged its first Navy relief carnival and barbecue. More than 1800 chicken, beef and pork dinners were dispensed to Marines, their families and friends. Four used cars—donated by local auto dealers—were billed as the main attraction and helped raise the "take" to more than \$4000.

Ashore, barracks bachelors find that liberty is contingent on what and where. Albany, a city of 40,000 population, has its share of pubs ranging from soft-lighted lounges to honky-tonks, but some operators venture off the beaten path to outlying towns like Tifton or Waycross. Perhaps the best time can be had at Radium Springs, less than five miles from the center. The popular playground is one of the largest springs in the state, with a flow of 70,000 gallons of radio-active water per minute. And pretty girls with soft southern drawls.

The supply center is a base with plenty of "long range plans." When the overall design drawn by Major George W. Cobb, one of the leading golf course architects in the country, is fulfilled, the base will be one of the most attractive in the Corps. Major Cobb did the planning which made Camp Lejeune one of the most beautiful military installations in the country—and he didn't renege on Albany.

In the beginning, the Corps wanted a base comparable to its supply depot at Barstow. Albany still suffers slightly from growing pains. They're to be expected. But when the "long range goal" is reached—probably in a few more years—and all the facilities for working, living and learning are concrete and brick, Albany will defy comparison.

END



B **R** **BOSTON** **RESERVISTS**

by TSgt. Allen G. Mainard
Leatherneck Staff Writer

Photos by
Sgt. Earl A. Dodd
Leatherneck Staff Photographer

NOT FAR from the "Old North Church" where the Boston silversmith saw his signal to ride into immortality, "Boston's Own," the Second Infantry Battalion, meets and trains. Surrounded by historic landmarks, the local Marine Reservists go about their training with a precision and spirit that has marked 30 years of Organized Marine Corps Reserve activity in their city.

At 1030, October 6, 1951, Major General John C. McQueen officially reactivated the Battalion—the first post-Korea unit.

The Second Infantry, commanded by one of the most colorful members of the Organized Reserve Program, Colonel Ira J. "Jake" Irwin, grew from the 62-man T/O of the old 301st Rifle Company that was formed in 1926. Actually, Boston's first Marine Reservists of record were the men of Captain Walter A. Powers' company in the old Massachusetts Naval Militia which was activated in 1913 and disbanded in 1917. In 1926, the 301st was formed and many of its first members were still with the unit when it was designated the Second Battalion in 1935. The Battalion was mobilized in 1940 and its members were sent into the regiments that later became the First Marine Division.

After World War II the Battalion was reactivated under the command of Lieutenant Colonel James J. Dugan, a prominent local businessman and an outstanding Boston College athlete. Lieut. Col. Dugan headed the unit until promoted to full colonel shortly before the Korean war and command was passed to Col. Irwin. He accepted the command and received orders to mobilize the same day.

Housed today in the Navy and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center on Summer Street in South Boston, the Battalion's facilities are a far cry from the days when its ancestor, the 301st, met in a drafty building in the Navy Yard and its members drilled without pay. Quartered in the huge, 10-story building, the Battalion has complete military facilities plus an outstanding recreational setup. Within the Battalion area are two lounges, one for the Women's Classification Platoon and one for all hands, a two-lane bowling alley and three pool tables—for the sharks. A well-stocked PX is used by Navy Reservists as well as the Marines.

The Enlisted Men's Club, a five-minute walk from the Training Center, is open to all Reservists. A large, modern building, it is a popular meeting place and one of the finest clubs of its type on the East Coast.

For the most part, the members are students or young working men not

long out of school. Two typical Reservists are Privates Nicholas Molinari, a student, and Paul Boyce, a bell captain in a Boston hotel. On drill nights they are members of Weapons Company and spend much of their time in the Battalion Armory. Their First Sergeant, Staff Sergeant Kenneth O'Neill, who was in Korea when the North Koreans attacked, is a stern taskmaster. His troops are well drilled and trained. The spirit and snap evident in the men of Weapons Company, who fall out in starched utilities, is also apparent in the other companies. One reason is Master Sergeant James Taggart, the Battalion Sergeant Major, a veteran of the 'Canal, Cape Gloucester, Pelelieu and two years China duty before the Communists took over. Taggart joined the Battalion in 1948. He was recalled to active duty when the Battalion was mobilized and rejoined the unit when it was reactivated.

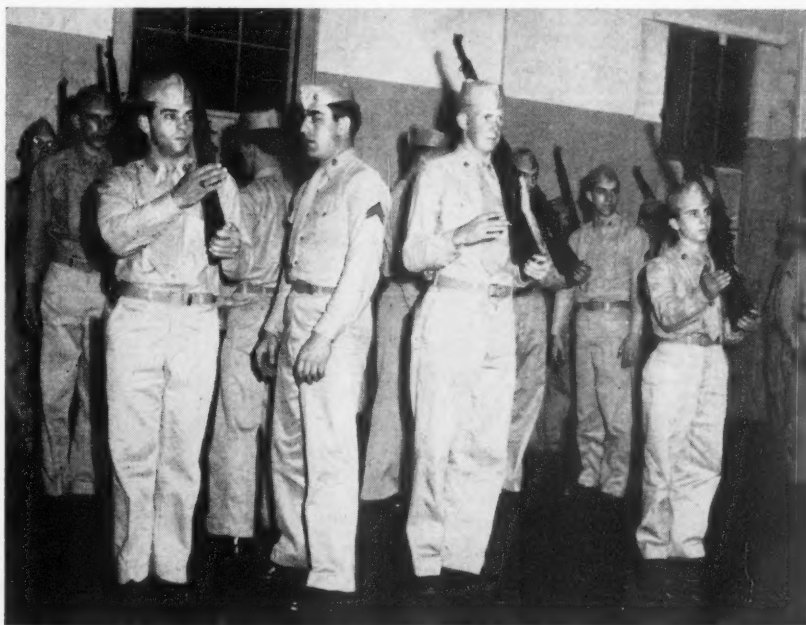
Many members of the "old" Battalion rejoined the unit when it was reactivated. Rows of ribbons denoting practically every action in WW II and Korea distinguish them. Due to the size of the population in the Boston area and the activation of several other Marine Reserve units in the vicinity, some of the former members have joined the outfits closest to home rather than return to the Second. Col. Irwin commented on this and the fact that recruiting is made more difficult due to the great number of Reserve units of the other services operating around Boston. Even so, the Battalion makes no concessions and its standards are

extremely high. Its deadwood—members who don't attend drill regularly—is lopped off as soon as it is apparent. While the unit is still below T/O strength, the careful selection and training program has given it a high proficiency rating.

Another reason for the fine showing of the Boston Reservists is the outstanding I&I Staff that handles much of its recruiting, administrative matters and training. Under the guidance of Lieutenant Colonel Paul H. Bratton, a tall, soft-spoken veteran of New Guinea, Saipan-Tinian and Korea, the staff meets the needs of the Battalion and goes all out to give as much personal aid to members as possible. Not so quiet, but cast in the traditional Marine Corps Sergeant Major's mold, is Master Sergeant Earl W. Shinn, Jr., a decorated veteran of two wars. Due to the presence of many qualified men in the Battalion, most of the on-the-job training is handled by the unit's NCOs and officers; this allows the staff more time to devote to men who require extra help.

The only apparent drawback at the Training Center is its lack of maneuvering space for the infantry companies. The resourcefulness that has marked the Battalion in the past has been brought into play and the infantry companies now get their field training in the Blue Hills Reservation, some 20 road miles from Boston. The present training schedule sends the units on individual company problems and then the entire Battalion to attack or meet aggressor forces from the other Or-

TURN PAGE



New members master the rudiments of drill and the manual of arms under the close supervision of the Second Battalion's veteran NCOs

BOSTON RESERVISTS (cont.)

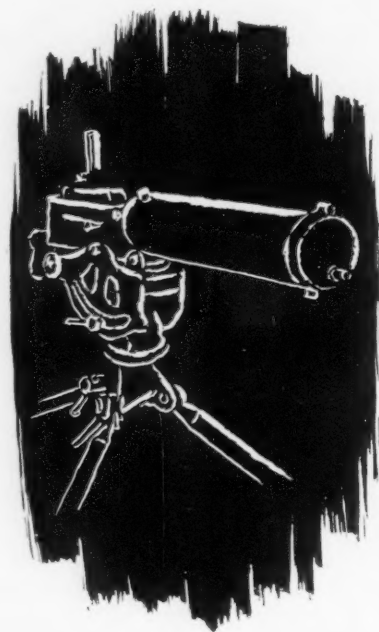
ganized Reserve units in the area. The training problems are simple, realistic and planned in great detail. A few gripes, however, have been voiced by members who do not savor "C" Ratings. The plan has proved invaluable in training, especially among the younger members, and has added to the confidence of Battalion members. The unit has completed two Battalion problems and will continue to train in the Blue Hills until the weather calls a halt to the proceedings.

Marksmanship training is emphasized. In addition to their regular shooting, the Battalion fields a Rifle and Pistol team and several members of the Battalion have won awards in *Leatherneck's* annual competition. The Women's Classification Platoon, attached to the Battalion for training, also has a team and is rated as one of the best in the entire Reserve program. Captain Michael R. Pizziferri, a salesman in civilian life, coaches both teams. Two indoor ranges are available at the Training Center and team members usually show up early in order to work out.

The rifle teams and awards have received considerable publicity, which has aided in recruiting. Another recruiting "aid" for the Battalion is Sergeant Charles Disciscio, a former infantryman in the Army's 40th Division in Korea, who had recruited seven new members at the latest count. Regular recruiting is handled by I&I Staffer, Sergeant Robert F. Fahey, a native Bostonian. Much of the form filling

chores and administrative matters are handled by Privates first class J. F. Fournier and Arthur Quebec, both local high school students, and clerks in H&S Company. From the moment they enter the building, applicants are handled only by Battalion members from testing to medical examinations.

The unit's medical staff has several



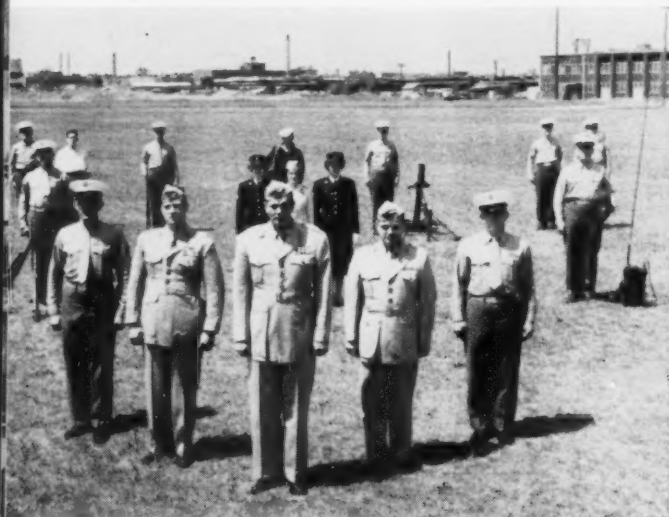
members of the old unit and practically every corpsman and doctor is a combat veteran. That some of the corpsmen have "lived so long with the Marine

Corps that they have begun to forget the Navy" is almost true in the case of Chiefs Frank H. Houlihan and Frank J. Wells, who were members of the Battalion before the Korean mobilization. The Battalion surgeons, Doctors W. R. Clements and Frederick M. Gross, specialize in surgery at Leahy Clinic while the dental officer, Doctor Daniel Wolfson, has a private practice.

Medical facilities are complete from blood tests to X-rays and the shots all Marines must take. "I've come to have a great deal of respect for the Marines," Chief Houlihan commented. But one corpsman noted jokingly that, "Brave as they are, needles still get them shook."

Accepted applicants are sworn in by Col. Irwin or the Battalion Executive Officer, Major Thomas J. Donoghue, a local attorney. After assignment to a company, the new recruits are turned over to Staff Sergeant John H. Amiro for a clothing issue. Amiro is one of the oldest members of the Battalion, enlisting in 1935 and still vividly recalls the old 301st Company.

Training is constant and complete. Plans are underway for a helicopter demonstration and a tour of one of the Navy's modern submarines. On drill days the entire Battalion musters on the tennis courts adjacent to the main buildings and splits up for the various exercises on the training schedule. When weather permits, the outfield of the two-diamond ball park is used for training. Fire teams, machine gun and mortar sections or special weapons groups maneuver on the large grassy plot to the commands of their section leaders. In inclement weather indoor drill space is utilized and the inevitable



I&I Staff members, each a specialist, assist the two units with their administrative and training problems



Pfc Mary Arden is guidon bearer for the recently organized Women's Classification Platoon drill team

classroom sessions are held. Rifle training plays a major role, as evidenced by the number of awards won by the teams and individual marksmen during summer camps. The National Guard Rifle Range at Wakefield, a short distance from Boston, is used by the Battalion.

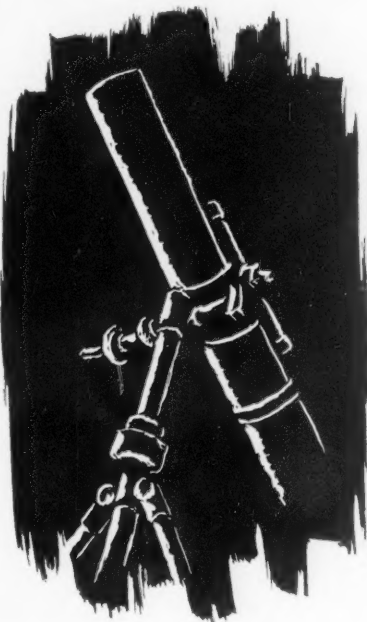
Boston Reservists have long been noted for their music. Prior to the Korean mobilization they boasted not only a regular musical section but a bagpipe band as well. The band was recently reorganized, this time without the pipes, under the direction of Lieutenant Bernard O'Donnell, a former enlisted man. He is one of the few Battalion members whose civilian job coincides with his Marine Corps activities. A graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music, he has played with the Indianapolis Symphony and the Boston Pops Orchestras. When he's not training his Marine Bandsmen, he gives instrumental instruction in the Medford Public Schools system.

As with all Organized Reserve Units, the Second Battalion has made its contributions to the Regular ranks. No figures are available but one member estimated that 1000 men had passed through the Battalion to active duty since it was reactivated in 1951. Some members, like Lieutenant Ivan J. Martin, formerly a sergeant in "A" and "B" Companies, went into the commissioned ranks. Others, such as Sergeant David H. Kopelman, Weapons Company, and Sergeant Carl R. Venditto, H&S Company, entered the PLC program.

The Battalion forms a basketball team each year and many members are active in other local sports. Last year Private Angelo Mosca of "B" Company was named on the *Boston Herald All-*

Scholastic football team for the third successive year—the only player so honored. The husky, 232-pound, 6'4" Mosca was tackle and captain of the Waltham High School squad. His plans call for Notre Dame after graduation.

Even though tradition-proud Boston



was the first to reorganize after the Korean outbreak, the Battalion has had its problems. Reserve units face a number of difficulties not always apparent to Regulars, but the continued buildup shows that they are meeting them successfully. One reason for their success

is the close relationship between the Marines and their community. They participate in the annual Toys For Tots campaigns and in all local celebrations and functions. Battalion members are attorneys, teachers, students, accountants, workers in all the skilled trades, and each is a good example of the Marine Corps Reserve. Boston has always been considered a "good" Marine town and the Battalion has capitalized on its performance to bring about even better relations.

Another definite asset is the Women's Classification Platoon. Under the command of Major Helen P. Cleary, they are already well known for their Rifle and Pistol Team. Recently they decided to give the Battalion some added competition and formed a special drill team. Sergeant Arlene Sykora of the I&I Staff, a former DI, handles their training.

This year the Battalion went to Camp Lejeune for their summer training. A far cry from the day when limited funds saw the Boston Reservists move into the Navy Yard Marine Barracks. Since their reactivation they have also trained at TTU, Little Creek.

The Organized Reservists are playing an increasingly important part in today's defense picture. Twice they have filled the ranks of the Marine Corps with trained fighting men when they were most needed. And, twice they have returned to their civilian careers to work and rebuild their units. In the coming years they will continue to train, not only better fighting men, but better citizens. Their contribution is to both their community and country. The men of Boston's Second Infantry Battalion are making good their motto of: "Second To None." **END**



Reserve Sergeant J. Chiasson (R) instructs Baker Company Pfc's on the proper use of the heavy .30



The Navy Enlisted Club, open to all Reserve units, is a popular meeting place for Marines after drill

the special breed



Col. Ira J. "Jake" Irwin, the only Reservist to command a Raider Battalion, held every rank except Pfc in 28 years of Reserve service

by TSgt. Allen G. Mainard
Leatherneck Staff Writer

THE GUARD MAIL messenger had a broad grin on his face as he handed a letter to the stocky, red-haired major in Edson's Raiders shortly after they returned to New Caledonia from the New Georgia operation. The letter was addressed to "Major Jake, Edson's Raiders." It came from a Navy officer whom the Marines had photographed during the operation and the major had promised the young beachmaster a copy. The only name he had given was "Jake." Even so, the letter traveled thousands of miles into the hands of the right man.

"Major Jake," now a colonel, is Ira J. Irwin of Boston. He is not a legendary figure of the Regulars but one of the special breed of Americans who pursue two careers; one as an ordinary citizen and one as a member of the Organized Marine Corps Reserve. He has held every rank except Pfc and has risen in command from a squad leader in the Old 301st Rifle Company to the Commanding Officer of "Boston's Own" Second Infantry Battalion. During the

battle of the Matanikau River on Guadalcanal he took command of Edson's First Raider Battalion.

The Organized Marine Corps Reserve program was less than two years old in March, 1928, when two friends introduced 19-year-old "Jake" Irwin to a Marine Recruiting Sergeant in downtown Boston. Then, Regulars did all the recruiting, and applicants were examined and signed up in a "Paper Platoon." If you wanted to get into an organized outfit, you went over to the unit and made it known. In Boston they had a platoon of men waiting. You showed your interest by attending drill periods in civilian clothes—without pay. When a vacancy occurred, the Sergeant who had been drilling you, made the recommendations for acceptance.

Jake spent a little over a year as a Private. When vacancies for Corporals and Sergeants opened, he took the exams and was promoted to Corporal. From there he advanced steadily. He was Field Sergeant Major for the Company when he was commissioned a second lieutenant in June, 1934.

His personal history is more than just the history of Boston's Organized Marine Reserve Units. It is the history of the entire Reserve program for the past 28 years. He has seen the Reserve grow from the days when applicants—if they wanted to enlist—had to lay their money on the line for such items as shoes, to the present day organization which is a fully equipped fighting unit in itself.

In 1928 he went to Quantico for his first summer camp. Quantico was "the Marine Base" on the East Coast. The following year the Company was changed from rifle to artillery and the Reservists began to see what was ahead for them. Neither money nor equipment were available. With what was to become typical operating procedure, they fast talked the local National Guard unit into turning their 75-mm.'s and instructors over to them for training.

"In 1929 after we fired the rifle range in Quantico, we went with the Tenth Marines to Fort Meade, Maryland—via caisson—to fire the artillery. It took from four in the morning until five that night to get as far as Wash-

ington, D. C.," Jake recalls. The Bostonians were combined with a Brooklyn outfit, a sizeable group for those days, and set up a bivouac area between the Washington Monument and Lincoln Memorial for the night.

In 1930, when money for drill was stopped, the Boston Marines went only as far as Wakefield, a short distance from Boston. Funds for summer camp were limited and in 1933 the Reservists went no farther than the Boston Navy Yard where they moved in with the Marine Detachment. 1934 was better. The Company went to Portsmouth Navy Yard, which was actually in Kittery, Maine, and found a retired Marine sergeant who owned a good sized farm a short distance away. For the next four years the farm was the site for the Boston Reservists' Summer camp.

Shortly after receiving his commission, Irwin took over command of the Company, and the following year, 1935, the unit was again redesignated, this time as the Second Battalion, Fleet Marine Corps Reserve. With the increase in strength authorized, a recruiting effort was made. When it didn't come up to expectations, the members kicked in and bought advertising space in the Boston newspapers. One of the new members, Joseph T. Crowley, resigned his commission as a first lieutenant in the National Guard after reading the advertisement and joined. He later commanded the Battalion from 1937 until it was mobilized in 1940.

"We had 03s, BARs, .45s and nothing else," Colonel Irwin recalls. "Just prior to mobilization we were to get a communications platoon and even had the equipment but the call came before we could unpack it."

The mobilization in 1940 came when the Regulars were on their annual maneuvers in the Caribbean. The Reservists, eight East Coast units in all, were sent to the deserted barracks in Quantico to get a complete seabag and then boarded ship to join the Regulars. These were the men who filled out the

ranks of the Fifth, Seventh, Tenth and Eleventh Marines. Through shifting and moving, Irwin, then a captain, ended up in Lieutenant Colonel Merritt E. "Red Mike" Edson's First Separate Battalion, which became the Raiders.

Irwin became CO of Dog Company, the machine gun unit, but was left behind with some 200 other Raiders to form the Third Raider Battalion when the bulk of the troops went overseas. Plans were changed shortly after and they rejoined the rest of the command in Samoa. Irwin was Battalion S-3 when the Raiders went ashore at Tulagi.

George McMillan, in his book "The Old Breed," had this to say: "Of the hundreds of Marines who had debarked around Guadalcanal on August 7, the Raiders clearly had seen their share of action. That intense three-day fight for Tulagi - Gavutu - Tanambogo hadn't ended then; almost up to the day they left Tulagi, Raider patrols were flushing Japs out of the island's coral caves."

"We're survivors," was the way one of the Raiders put it at the time.

This was Jake Irwin's outfit. From Tulagi they went on to the "Canal" for the Battle of Bloody Ridge where Edson received the Medal of Honor. Edson, whom Col. Irwin calls "the best fighter" he ever saw, was given command of the Fifth Marines and the Raiders were relieved. Before they could clear the beaches they "got a call" from Edson and went into the battle at the Matanikau River. Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Griffith, the Battalion CO, was wounded in the first part of the fighting and "Jake" Irwin took command.

They fought again under Jake Irwin before being sent back to New Caledonia from the Canal. They left the island in the ships that brought the first Army elements into the Guadalcanal campaign just hours before the Japanese fleet moved in to bombard the island and nearly stopped the campaign.

Irwin's last action with the Raiders was in the New Georgia operation where he says they had a couple of "tough skirmishes." He returned to the States as a lieutenant colonel in 1944 and was "Dean" of the Infantry Schools Battalion at Camp Lejeune until his release from active duty in September 1945.

When the Organized Reserve Program was reactivated the following year, he returned to his old outfit as executive officer under Lieutenant Colonel J. J. Dugan, another distinguished Reserve officer who had been Intelligence Officer under Admiral Stark in the Northern Island District. Dugan was promoted to full colonel in 1950 and Irwin received command of the battalion and orders to mobilize for the Korean fighting the same day. Again, he and the men he had served with so long, went back on active duty. When the battalion was reactivated October 6, 1951, "Jake" Irwin was the only logical choice for command.

In October of this year Col. Irwin will enter the inactive list since a full colonel cannot command the unit. It will be the first time in 28 years that he has not been an active member of Boston's Marine Reserve. But Jake's plans call for continued participation in Reserve matters and anything else pertaining to the Marine Corps.

Bearing a close resemblance to his old commanding officer, Major General Merritt Edson (Ret.), Colonel Irwin is "a 100 percent American." He was born in Kingston, Massachusetts and went to work for the Boston Edison company the year he was graduated from high school. He has worked for the company continuously for the past 30 years except when on active duty with the Marines. His wife, two sons and daughter, reside in Walloston, a suburb of Boston. His oldest son, Richard, now 16, plans to enlist in his father's old outfit on his 17th birthday, "with no recruiting effort on my part," the colonel claims.

Men like Jake Irwin belong to the "special breed" who continue to build the strength of this country through their unselfish and untiring efforts. In every war the Marines have fought, these men have proved again and again that America is not a weak, decadent nation, as advertised by aggressors. From the early, "bad days" when there were no appropriations for drill pay for four years, until today when they meet and train in modern, fully equipped Training Centers, the Reservists have given the Marine Corps a tradition of unselfish devotion to duty of which it can well be proud.

And Colonel Ira J. Irwin is indeed a charter member of this "special breed."

END



Col. Irwin's family, David, Richard, Mrs. Irwin and Diane, keeps a photo album of his career

Spinning

by Don Carpenter



WE WATCHED the long thin spinning rod bend dangerously; the tiny single-strand, four-pound, nylon line strained and hummed like a violin string. The hook had been set. It was the beginning of a long fight. The denizen was a whip ray weighing nearly 100 pounds. And that's a lot of fish on a four-pound test line!

The line whistled through the large guides on the rod until nearly 600 feet had left the spool. We started the boat engine, and chased the speeding fish. Fast reeling recovered about half the line, then, true to form, the ray surfaced and we saw its broad back, some four feet wide. We edged closer and the thing took off again on a long run. We followed.

An hour passed and still we fought the big fish and worked it closer to the boat. It made a strong bid for freedom and broke the line.

We baited up and tried again. We didn't wait long; another whip ray hit and the battle was on again. This time the fight lasted just under an hour and the ray escaped by swimming under the boat's propeller while it was in motion. The sharp wheel cut the line and ended the day's fishing for rays—but not the argument of "How large a fish can you land with a light line?"

Recent records for large fish taken on light spinning line testing only a few pounds are unbelievable. The limber rod used with spinning tackle takes up much of the shock of a plunging fish, and longer lines permit the fish to get far enough away from the angler so that water currents and



The new spinning reel makes it easy for amateur fishermen to cast small spoons, plugs and flies



Backlashes can't happen on the spinning reel. The light line pays out evenly without turning the spool

wave action exert a clutch on the fish's actions. Even a small fish will provide plenty of action on spinning tackle.

Spinning tackle, of course, is not the answer to all kinds of fishing; you cannot expect to lift a heavy fish high into the air and onto a pier or bridge when using a limber rod and light line. The time-honored trolling rod, the conventional boat rod and the fly rod still have a place in the complete angler's kit, but if you haven't tried spinning tackle you're missing a new sport.

Budget-conscious sportsmen who can't afford to hire deep sea, big game fishing guides with their expensive charter rates can find as much sport in a row boat or outboard motor skiff or from a beach or pier, if they use spinning tackle. All angling is purely relative; that is, a small fish taken on the proper light tackle can be as much fun as a large fish caught on heavy tackle. A two-pound Jack fighting for its life in a swift current against a two-pound test spinning line and seven-foot limber glass rod can be far more fun than playing a 100-pound tuna on 90-pound test line and 12-ounce rod. The Jack has a better chance to get away and will fight just as long as the tuna.

For real excitement try a six-and-a-half-foot, four-ounce glass spinning rod with a stiff tip action on baby tarpon along the southern waterways from Florida to the Canal Zone. "Baby" tarpon run from five to 10 pounds in weight. When these miniature copies of the Silver King hit your plug or bait, they leap into the air some five feet high and really take off at high port. In fact, losing three out of four hooked is par for the course,

because tarpon have a hard jaw and are masters of the art of throwing a hook away.

One of the fastest growing sports along the middle Atlantic States is shad fishing with spinning gear. Every Spring in April, May and June, sportsmen cast tiny spoons and dart lures into the waters of rivers between North Carolina and New York where white or hickory shad go to spawn. Shad are related to the tarpon and fight or jump with the same determination and ability to shake the hook. Shad casting requires no costly boat, or guide; the main expense is buying lures to replace the ones lost in snags or taken away by game fighters who break the line. Shad lures are priced at about three for a dollar.

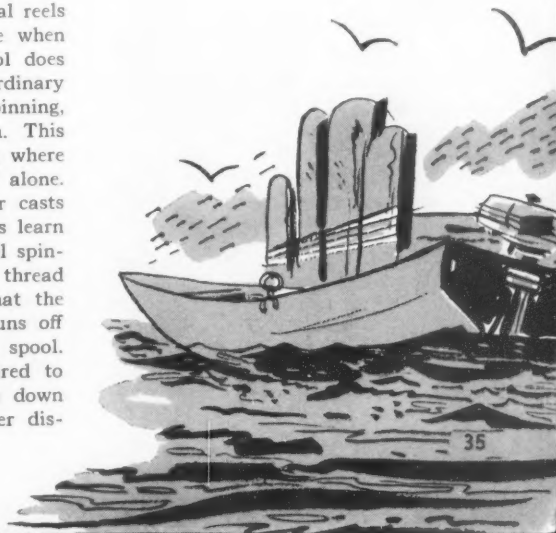
While small boat fishermen buy the greatest amount of spinning tackle for salt or fresh water angling, surf casting addicts have made the greatest conversion to spinning. The spinning reel does not suffer the regular backlashes of line which plague conventional reels used in coastal fishing, because when the line goes out the reel spool does not turn on an axle as do ordinary fishing reels. In fact, in spinning, backlashes are almost unknown. This is a boon to night time fishing where casting must be done by "feel" alone.

Surf casters also enjoy longer casts with spinning gear and beginners learn faster. The basic principal of all spinning reels is like a spool of thread turned to face the direction that the line will go, so that the line runs off one end, without turning the spool. This eliminates the force required to turn a conventional spool, cuts down resistance and makes for greater dis-

tance. When the weight drawing the line out stops moving, the line stops immediately, thus preventing a "bird's nest" so common to those who forget to "thumb" an ordinary reel.

Spinning reels need less attention and lubrication than regular reels because the moving parts are sealed in with the lubricant itself and sand or water is kept out of the moving parts. When fresh water spinning reels are used in salt water, they must be washed in fresh water after each use to prevent corrosion and "freezing" of the line guide "finger" used to spool the line. Heavy duty salt water spinning reels are best for the beach jockies and have a larger line capacity than the fresh water variety. Surf spinning reels cost between \$10 and \$50, with the best variety in the bracket starting at \$25.

The hollow glass rod is first choice
TURN PAGE

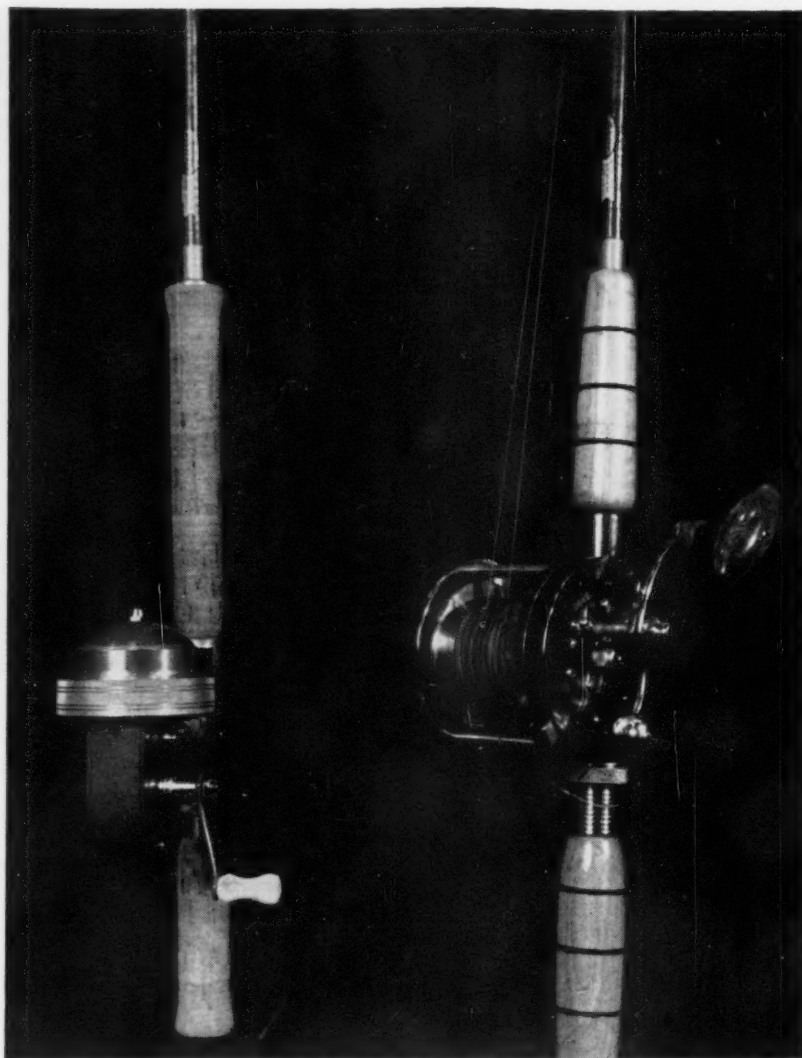


SPINNING (cont.)

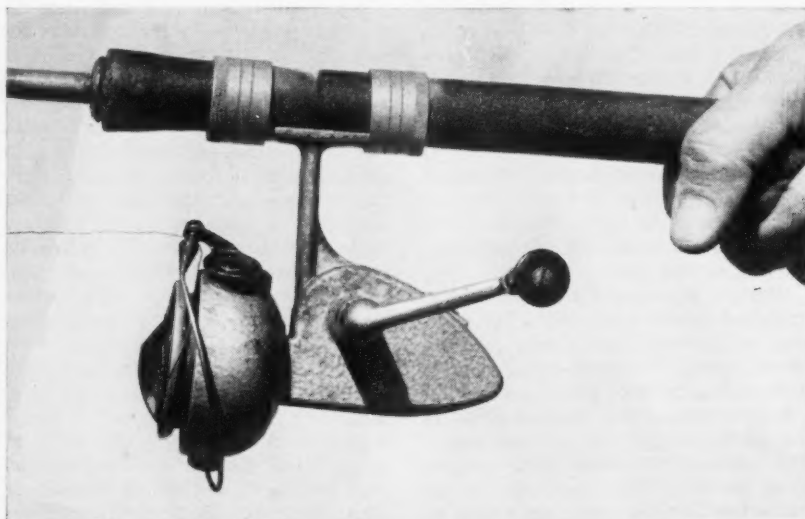
for all kinds of spinning tackle. The stick is made of millions of glass fibers impregnated into a bonding material so that the resulting rod is almost as strong as steel and far more flexible. The rod tip action of glass rods can be made soft, medium or hard as required for the type of fishing or casting the angler will pursue. A soft tip is valuable for those who use a very light line to catch very large fish because it prevents a line from breaking easily. A hard or stiff tip is good for long distance casting or to lift heavy fish from the water. Usually a net or gaff is used to land large fish on soft or medium tips. Spinning rods usually cost from \$5 to \$75. Best buys run \$25 or more.

All spinning rods have larger line guides than the conventional kind of fishing rod. The guide nearest the reel is made extra large to allow a smooth flow of line from the reel spool facing the guide. This prevents friction and gives greater distance to casts. You can actually cast a cigaret butt with the average fresh water spinning outfit. Spinning requires far less weight on the terminal tackle than conventional gear and is less tiring for the user. Even in the hands of a rank amateur, a surf spinning outfit can average 200 to 400 feet, distances far in excess of old time equipment. This generally means more fish for the beginner.

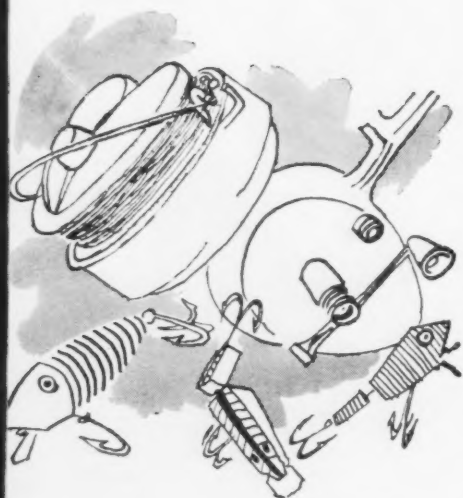
The lighter lines with less guide resistance mean not only longer casts but less wave and current resistance, so that lighter sinkers can be used to hold your bait on the bottom in rough water, deep water, or surging current.



The "new" and the "old" in fishing reels. The new spinning reel (L) has set unbelievable records for large fish hauled in with light lines



One of the first spinning reels produced was the "exposed bail" reel which has given way to the newer wind and weather protected model





Lighter sinkers cost less than the heavy variety and do not take as much fight out of the fish you are playing.

Thin spinning lines fool more fish because they are less visible to the finny quarry. In fact, single strand or monofilament lines are almost invisible in the water and make the whole line like a normal leader. We have noted on many occasions that spinning tackle in a party boat will catch the greatest quantity of fish in the daily bag of a group if some of the members are using conventional gear. Spinning fans also average more bites per cast.

You can use thousand of kinds of spinners and spoons, bucktails and flies on your favorite waters. A small piece of pork rind added to most any artificial bait will bring more strikes and by using the light nylon, dacron or braided lines, your lures can be kept close to the bottom where the majority of fish are usually caught. Dacron has the greatest specific gravity and therefore the best sinking

qualities. Braided line suffers the least wear in the surf where the grinding of sand in the waves wears out single strand lines quickly. Lighter lines also mean giving your lures a greater amount of life or action than the heavier or stiff variety.

Service personnel will now find in their post exchanges a large variety of spinning tackle at moderate prices. They should buy the best they can afford, bearing in mind the type of fishing they plan to do, so that the new outfit will be adaptable. Be sure to get plenty of brass swivels with snaps, so you can change baits or sinkers quickly. Always use the smallest possible size of hooks in spinning because a flexible rod does not have much hook-setting strength.

Our choice of an all-around outfit for spinning from small boats in fresh or salt water is a seven-foot rod, with medium action tip, a 200-yard capacity reel filled with braided nylon line, testing four pounds for fish weighing 10 pounds or less. Six-pound test line

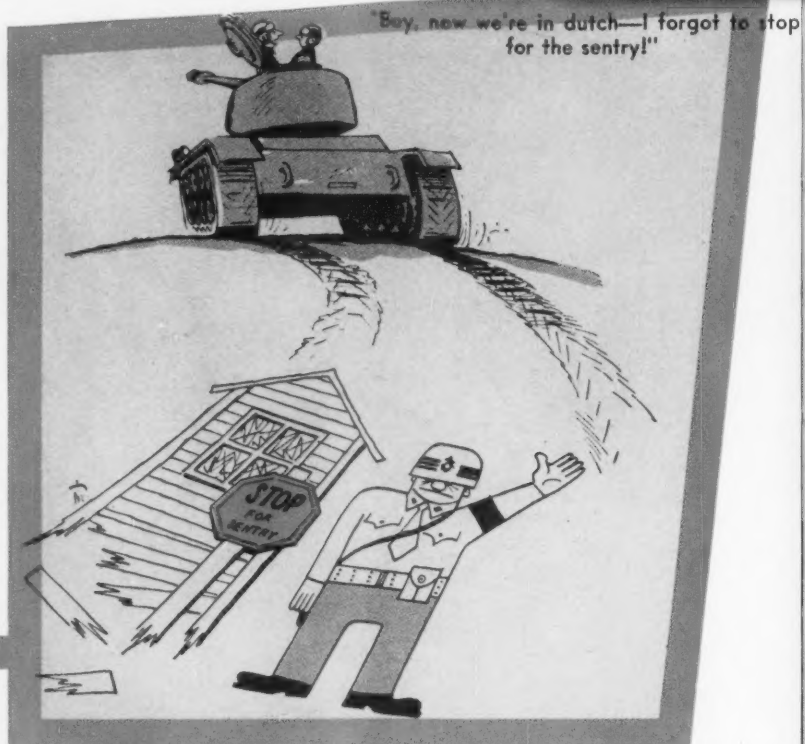
for the 10-20-pound kind and 8- to 15-pound test line for fish of any kind weighing from 20 pounds up into the hundreds. Spinning lines always cost less than lines for regular tackle. An average reel also should have a non-reversible handle with built-in drag to play large fish; the handle should be removable so it cannot be broken when not in use. A full "bail" line pick-up feature is a must for heavy duty angling, especially at night. A short butt or one handed rod grip is fine for most boat fishing but longer butts of the "spring variety" are best for surf casting.

You'll be "sold" on spinning when you take your station at the stern of a bay boat and fight it out with a scrappy bluefish using a line testing less than the weight of the fish and a rod so light that when the blue pulls, the rod tip almost meets the rod butt.

Ten million anglers can't be wrong; manufacturers estimate that more than that number will buy spinning rods in 1955.

END

Leatherneck Laffs



"Doctor, I seem to have trouble getting along with people, you skinny idiot!"



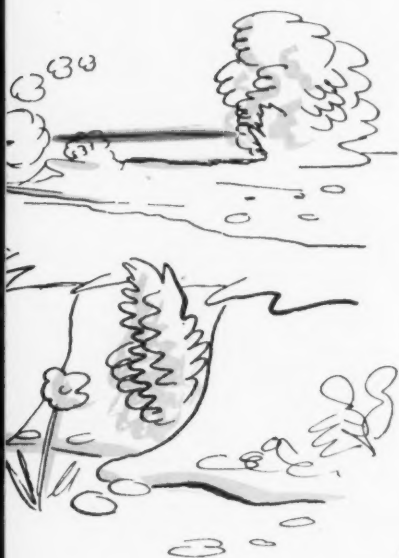
Leatherneck Magazine

Hal Atkins





"Remember that shy fellow who lived next door—well he's a Marine now!"



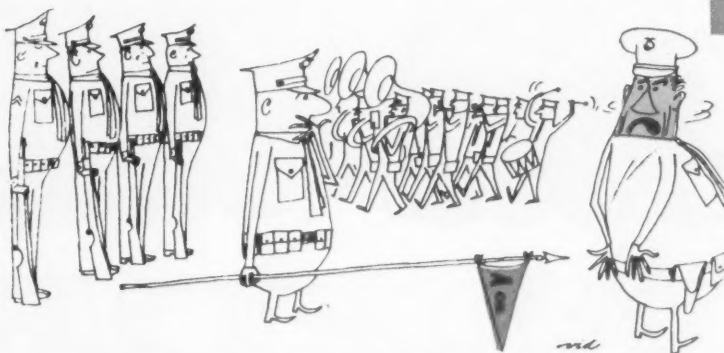
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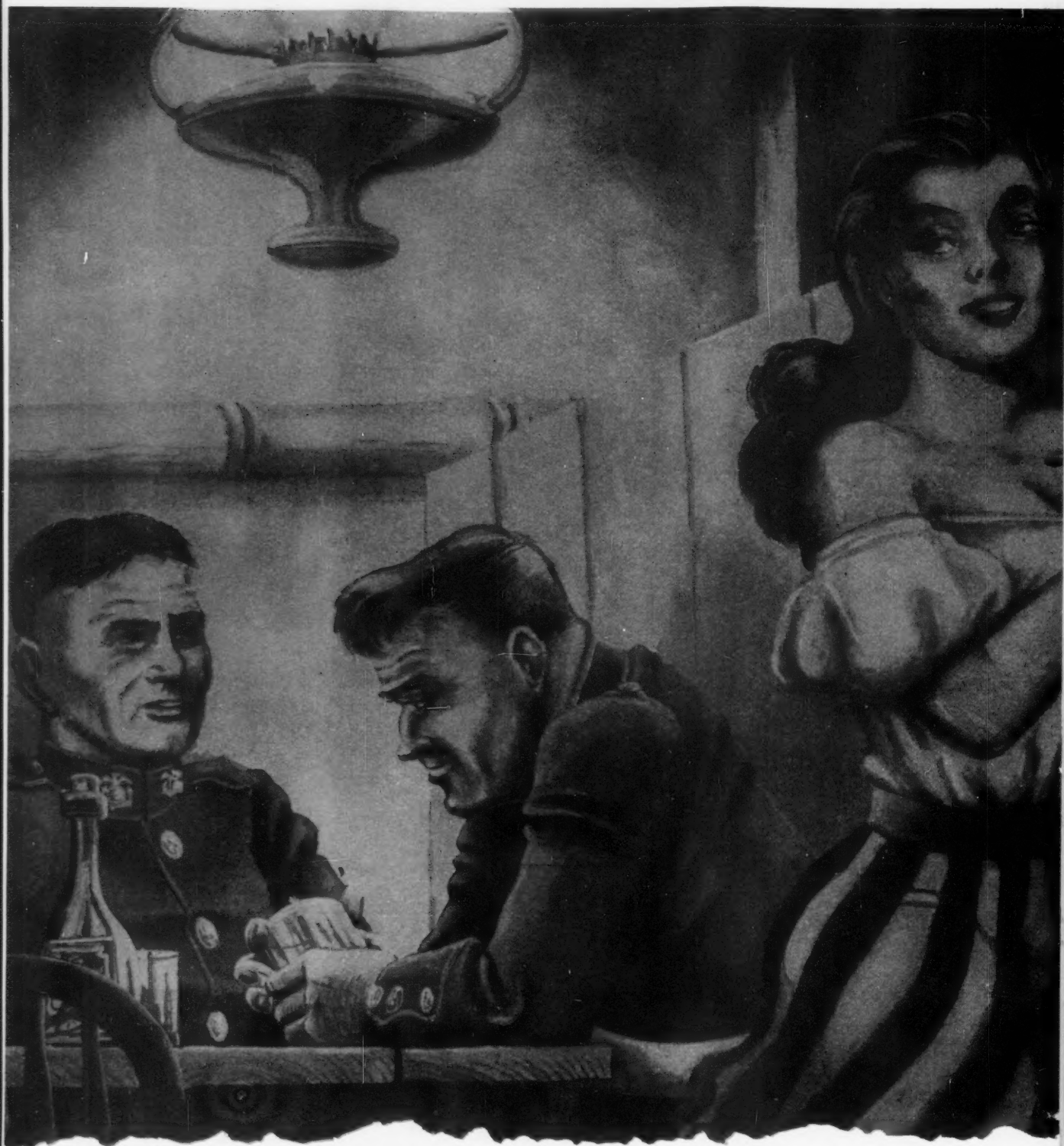
"Yodel oodle lay hee hoo oodle oodle lay hee hoo!"



"Yodel oodle lay hee hoo oodle oodle lay hee hoo!"



"One more slip like that Gunghowicz and I'll send you back to the messhall!"



A FORGOTT



WE HAD a lot of reasons for racing a canoe against an ocean liner.

One reason was the dark sticky bottle of rum sitting on the scarred mahogany table in front of us. It was almost empty. The first bottle of the evening had died nobly and was lying on its side precariously close to the edge of the table. Across the plaza, the ocean slapped and slurped at the sea wall but you couldn't hear the sound it made because of the persistent babble of the crowded cafe. Marlow poured his glass half full and swished the rum gently. He squinted one eye closed and bleared at me with the other.

"We got nothing to lose, Corey," he rasped, the way he always did when he'd been belting the rum bottle. "We're buck privates and nobody can bust buck privates. Right?"

"Sure, Marlow. Nobody can bust us," I allowed, mentally chalking it up as one more reason for the race.

Another reason was the war that had broken out in Europe. The Germans were rushing across the French border and England was trying to help France. The papers were full of the war, and people everywhere talked it up, trying to guess whether the United States would get in or stay out of it, and the President said we'd be neutral. We didn't know how long that neutrality would last (wars have a way of developing) and we figured we'd cook up a little excitement while we waited.

Two days before, when I had jokingly invited Marlow to join me in the adventure, he had misunderstood. He'd thought I had been serious. And tonight, when he started detailing the plans he had formulated, I realized he was dead serious. For some reason, I made a half-hearted attempt to discourage him at first but after listening to his strategy, I was all for the race and the hell with the consequences.

Anyway, I don't think Marlow would have let me drop out of it. He was a heavy hulk of a man with huge shoulders almost as wide as the table. His head seemed to have been pushed into the broad shoulders until he had no neck showing. There wasn't a man in the detachment he couldn't whip, and



hardly a handful he hadn't at one time or another when his violent temper erupted.

"Think what it'll mean to the Marine Corps," he said for the ninth time that night. "Why, Corey, when they go to writing the record books, it'll be right there. Another Marine Corps first." That was another reason, I guess. The glory.

Marlow upended the bottle. When the rum failed to flow, he raised the empty bottle over his head and began yelling for a refill. "Another one, Fifi," he shouted. The girl brought the fresh bottle, and flashed her dark eyes at Marlow in a brazen way that promised many things.

"A toast," he said, filling both our glasses. "Here's to a successful voyage, Corey."

I started to raise my drink when I spied Sergeant Mapes bearing down on us. I kicked Marlow in the leg. Mapes and Marlow weren't exactly the best of friends.

The sergeant leaned on the table, eyed me, then Marlow. "You birds got something cooking," he said sternly. "I know you got something cooking because I smelled the stink on the other side of town. Lemme tell you something. Whatever you're thinking about, forget it."

And just like that, Mapes left. Mar-
TURN PAGE

TEN

FIRST

by TSgt. Robert A. Suhosky
Leatherneck Staff Writer

Illustrated by
SSgt. Gordon Bess
Leatherneck Staff Artist

FORGOTTEN FIRST (cont.)

low made a false attempt to follow him outside, but he quit when I grabbed his arm.

"No sergeant's gonna stop us," Marlow said bitterly.

We finished the interrupted toast.

The next day we went over the hill.

The first obstacle was the easiest. We had to get to the starting point in time to join up with the liner. Outside of town we hopped aboard the only train headed that way and managed to convince the engineer we had official business at the other end. It was a rough, bouncing ride through some wild country, but Marlow slept most of the way and I was too busy trying to quell the butterflies in the pit of my stomach to pay attention to the trip.

"Wish to hell I could make these characters understand they're gonna sell me a canoe at my price," Marlow said when we had reached the end of the line and went shopping for a suitable vessel. The "characters" he mentioned were standing around us in a semicircle. They looked menacing in the glow of the fire but they were probably more awed by Marlow's tremendous size than we were of their whole tribe.

"Let me handle it, Gus," I told Marlow. With a few phrases I'd picked up

from a barmaid, I managed to put our purchase across. At Marlow's price, too. We went down to the edge of the beach and inspected the line of dugouts, finally found one ship-shape and shoved off on a shake-down cruise along the shoreline. I took the bow while Marlow squatted in the aft end. Our special gear, which included two dress blue coats, was lying in the bottom of the boat, securely wrapped in oilskin. We wouldn't need it until the last minute.

"Head for shore," Marlow ordered from the stern. "This one'll do."

Crouching by the fire, we checked the crude map I'd drawn at Marlow's insistence. How we were supposed to find the route across the lake in the dark, I didn't know, but it was almost midnight and plenty of paddling awaited us before the end of the race.

Still, Marlow wanted to be ceremonious about the occasion.

"What do they call these canoes?" he asked me. "This one's gotta have a name so it'll be official."

"Piraquas," I said.

"Then this one is the United States Marines' Piraqua the First. Let's shove off."

We slipped into the black waters of the bay and pointed the prow of the rough hewn craft due south for a while. Above, stars shone and glittered in the velvet sky. In thirty minutes, salt

water was running off us like perspiration. In an hour we were out of the bay and perspiration was dribbling off us like water.

"Corey?"

"Yeah," I answered.

"How you holding?"

"Hell, Marlow, I'll be all right."

"We got a long ways to go."

Neither of us spoke for a while. We saw the lanterns long before we reached them.

"I'll handle this," Marlow whispered to me. The dark shape loomed before us.

"Ahoy there!" he yelled at full lung power.

The answer came back. "Ahoy! What—do—you—want?"

Marlow bluffed beautifully. "The United States Marines! Open—the—gates!" That's all he said. We rested the paddles across our laps and waited, afraid to breathe. For a time there was no sound, then came the unmistakable sound of grating steel as the leaves swung on their hinges.

"I don't believe it," I mumbled.

"Ain't so sure's if I do, either," Marlow said in a low voice, "but *paddle!*"

The blades cut into the water and we glided forward. This was where we had expected to be stopped. Somehow in the darkness, we were going through without a hitch. By the time the sun sent its first faint light into the sky off our portside, *Piraqua I* was halfway across the lake.

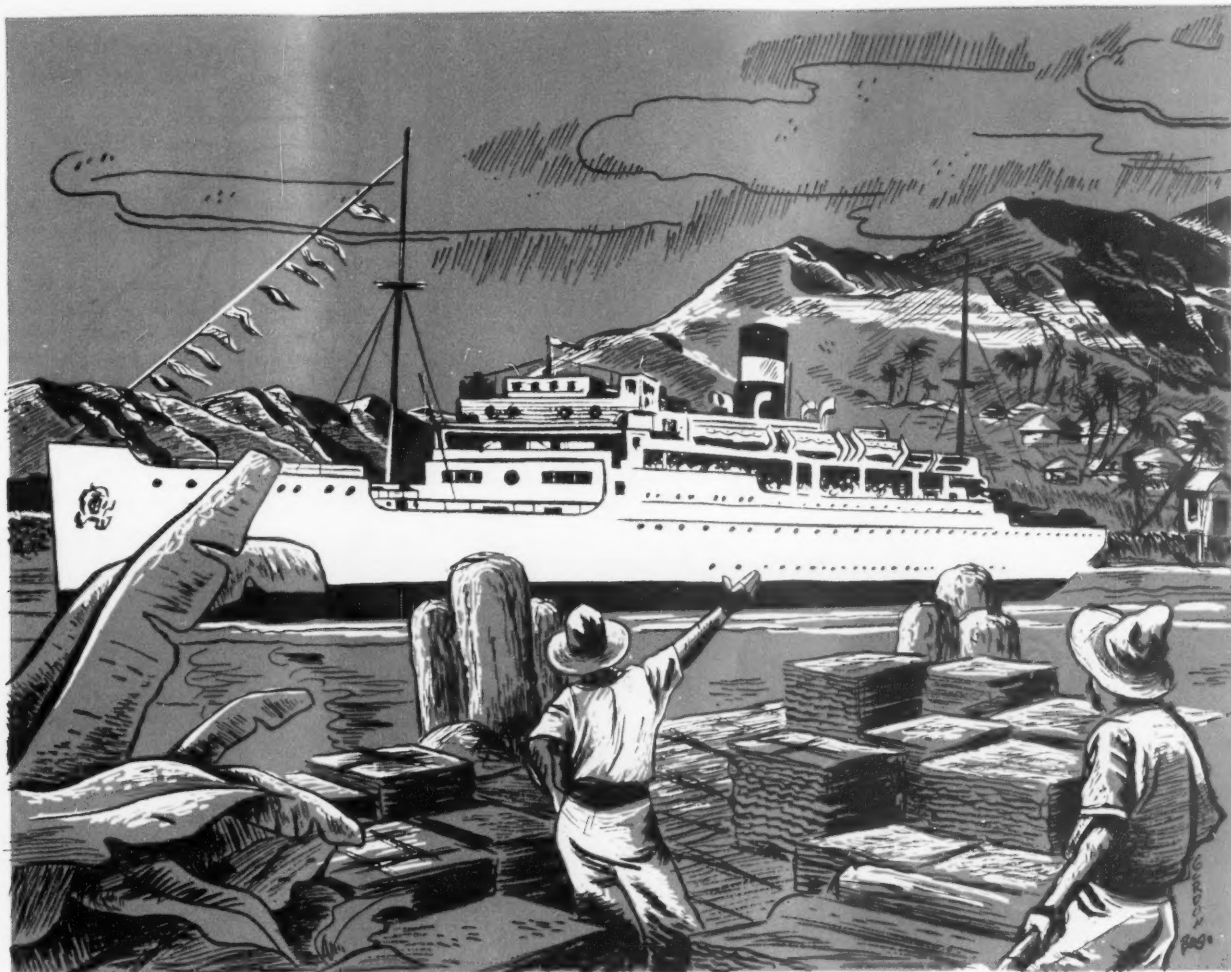
I was glad Marlow was behind me. Not just sitting there, but driving the whole hairy scheme to a conclusion. My shoulders began to pain and paddling had become a mechanical process that drained the muscles from my back to my finger tips. I twisted around to look at big Gus. There was a steely look in his eyes that said we were going to make it, come hell or forty miles of water. Twice we took a turn at quitting to gnaw on a piece of jerky and some tasteless crackers.

The train we had ridden yesterday went past us high on a hillside after we had left the lake. We yelled and waved, but the engineer didn't see us. We kept the oars dipping into the water.

In the afternoon, we were blistered from the sun and our hands bled from paddling. Marlow kept soaking a red kerchief in the water and draped it around his head to beat off the heat. It was more than 100 in the shade along the shore and we'd have been better off if we headed for it. But Marlow wouldn't do that. I didn't even mention it.

The whistle woke us from the monotonous grind, and we turned around to look. She was a half mile behind us, a 10,000-ton liner shining from the new





coat of white paint she'd gotten en route from New York. All the flags and pennants you ever saw were flying from her masts. She was still carrying a full cargo, judging from the way she rode low in the water.

"That must be her," Marlow said.

"Yep. The *Ancon*," I answered. "She sure looks pretty."

The sight of the ship seemed to put new strength into our weary flesh and bones. We cut water and shot ahead, although we didn't expect to stay there long. Up ahead, we had to go through the locks and we knew damn well we couldn't fake our way through in the daylight. Strategy said to let the ship go first, then sneak along with her. We did, and got close enough to swap greetings with the crowd that gathered at the liner's rail. The *Ancon* was loaded with plenty of very important persons on board just for the trip. Somebody said that the President was on board but we had no way of knowing.

It was the last eight miles that almost killed us. Physically, I'm not sure

we weren't already dead. We were cramped and exhausted and wilting from the unbearable sun. But we kept going. On what, we'll never know. We lasted the eight miles and managed to keep ahead of the *Ancon*, who had to slow down to six knots to navigate the course.

When we saw the town up ahead, Marlow broke open the oilskin bundle and passed my blue coat up to me. I had trouble lifting my senseless arms into the sleeves but somehow they went. After he had buttoned his blouse and jammed his cap on tight, Marlow handed me the tiny scarlet and gold Marine Corps flag. I pushed it into a hole we'd bored in the wooden prow while he fitted the Stars and Stripes to the stern of the canoe.

"All right, Corey," Marlow yelled at me. "Quit stalling and get up speed. We're gonna beat that ship or die trying!"

My mind cursed him but my body responded to the cause. Water splashed over the gunnels and lay on the bottom; we left it there. We had too much

to do without stopping to bail out.

Evidently word of our race had leaked out, because everybody in town turned out to watch the finish. It was spectacular. The *Ancon* began throwing on steam as she neared open water but we pulled furiously on our oars and shot into the bay 400 yards ahead of her. The crowd roared and cheered. Guns started booming wildly and suddenly the whole thing seemed worthwhile.

We had won.

Mapes was on shore when we eased in and climbed out of the dugout. He was laughing and slapping us on the back. But we never made the history books. We had to trade our claim to glory for the court-martial they wanted to give us for going AWOL.

Still, our story got around a bit. You probably heard about it somewhere. It happened on Sunday, August 15, 1914. The Panama Canal was officially opened and our frantic paddling earned the *Piragua I* the distinction of being the first craft through the canal. **END**

SWORDMAKERS



JAPANESE master swordsmiths, some of the world's finest craftsmen, have returned to their forges, but these precision workmen are no longer producing the famed Samurai sword; instead, they are now turning out gleaming NCO and officer sabres for Marines.

After an almost unbroken tenure of 2000 years as the makers of Japan's most famous weapon, the swordsmiths,

together with other munition makers, suffered an economic blow when an occupation decree forbade the making of weapons. Deprived of their military orders, many skilled craftsmen and shop owners faced a bleak future. For almost 10 years no swords were made in Japan. Some of these highly trained workers converted their trade to fine cutlery, pots and pans, or leather belts. Others, however, became

by MSgt. Paul Sarokin
Leatherneck Staff Correspondent



Photos by
TSgt. Charles Tyler
Leatherneck Staff Photographer

cooks or salesmen to earn enough for their daily bowl of rice. All the precision trained craftsmen, however, were unhappy at their lesser tasks during the past decade. Swordmaking remained their first love.

With the end of occupation three years ago, the smiths still viewed the future dimly. Times had changed; no one it seemed, in the fast-paced world, was in the market for Samurai swords. Occasionally, an order was received from European royalty for a special sword for a king or a prince, but these infrequent sales offered little incentive to even fire up the furnace. Business was indeed bad.

Today, however, the situation has improved. Many small shops like Japan Sword Company—the oldest and most illustrious swordshop in Japan, ring with the hammering of hissing steel, and their charcoal furnaces roar again as workmen, dressed in the costumes of 1000 years ago, forge fine steel blades.

Interest in swordmaking was revived, say the shop owners, when a few Marines noticing their sword shop signs, brought in their souvenir blades for repair jobs. Later they came with their own NCO sabres. Word of the artistic workmanship, and particularly the less-than-half Stateside price tag, spread quickly among the Marines in the Far East.

One of the first Marine customers of Japan Sword Company was Technical Sergeant Thomas B. Lang, first sergeant of Tokyo's elite Honor Guard Marines. Recently, he appeared at the shop on the corner of 12th and B Streets, slid open the glass door panel, and entered the little shop.

A scholarly, dignified gentleman in his fifties, Mr. Hakusui Inami, the proprietor, set down his mid-morning demitasse of tea and trudged toward the day's first customer.

"Good morning," he said in precise English, bowing quietly.

"*Ohayo gozaimas,*" stumbled Lang—in a flat New York accent.

Then Lang deposited his QM issue sword on the counter.

"Can you make me a sword like this?" he asked.

The old man slowly examined the blade—and its scabbard. After a thoughtful pause he nodded.



A Japanese craftsman showed Sgt. Michael O'Loughlin and SSgt. Frank Dowden raw ore which will be made into a finished sword



The process of shaping and tempering swords is a highly guarded secret but the two Marine visitors helped fashion one of the blades

"Yes, Sergeant," he said softly. "I think we can." Suppose you come back in about two weeks and see us then."

"*Domo arigato,*" Lang replied—sliding the squeaky panel doors again.

Lang had come to the right place indeed.

Asking the old man if he could make a sword was like walking into General Motors and asking its president if he could make a car.

Aside from being president of the Japan Sword Research Society, of which he is also a founder, Mr. Hakusui Inami and his family have been carrying on the tradition of making fine swords for more than three centuries. His ancestors, as far as he can trace them, were all professional sword men. His great-grandfather, grandfather and father each wrote technical books on swords; Mr. Inami has also written one. The old man,

TURN PAGE



Mr. Tami Inami (second from r.), company vice president, pointed out that the procedure of shaving the blade adds to the sword's flexibility



Dowden checked the flexibility of an unfinished sword. The Japanese consider it a breach of etiquette to handle the blade after this stage

SWORDMAKERS (cont.)

immensely hospitable and equally at ease in kimono or business suit, has also published a professional magazine for the sword trade. Now his son, Tami, carries on the long family tradition. He is vice president and

general manager of Japan Sword Company.

Staff Sergeant Frank H. Dowden, of Tokyo's elite Honor Guard, and Sergeant Michael O'Loughlin, of the FMF Pac office in Japan, recently purchased NCO sword and swagger sticks from Japan Sword Company. They also ac-

cepted the president's invitation to visit his swordmaking and swagger stick factory.

In the old days, sword making was a sacred religious rite, Mr. Inami told the Marines. Solemn purification rites had to be performed by robed priests. This is still done today—even with Marine sabres. And no one except the smith's assistants were ever permitted in his workshop, not even members of his own family. And women, especially, were forbidden to enter. Even today, women are not allowed to touch a Samurai blade.

Each swordsmith had his own secret formula for making blades. Often he worked only during the night, and with drawn blinds to keep the curious from learning his technique. This valuable information was passed on only from father to son and even an employer was often denied a smith's secret.

Back in those days, the smiths had a somewhat better deal than they have today; they worked only when in the mood. Never when fatigued or ill. Sometimes these workmen spent two years on one blade. Many artisans made only 20 or 30 masterpieces during an entire lifetime. Some of these blades today are valued at more than \$25,000. Any blade which did not measure up to the swordmaker's high standard of perfection was destroyed. There are no seconds in their business.

The change in working hours, down through the centuries, hasn't affected the manner in which the blade is made. Today, smiths make a blade just about the same way they did a thousand years ago. All of the work is still done by hand—and receives at least one month's labor. The craftsmen believe that only by hand, can a perfect blade be made. They have cold disdain for mass produced, machine-made swords. Polishing alone requires one week. In the States a jeweler or silversmith would charge at least \$100 for this work. In Japan the polishing job is done for \$4. To these men a fine sabre is like an oil painting by a master.

In the first step of making a blade, a clump of special coarse iron ore, about the size of a base ball and preferably from Shimane prefecture, is obtained from the mill. This is forged and tempered to steel. A flat bar which will ultimately become the handle, is welded to the original piece.

A mixture of clay, powdered charcoal and water is poured over the metal during this forging process. Then this mass is heated to a cherry red in a fire made only from special charcoal. This is painstakingly beaten into a thin sheet of uniform texture which now resembles a blade. The forging, it was explained, drives out

air bubbles, slag impurities and weak spots. In addition, the metal is compressed, making it stronger. The guarded process also involves the use of a trace of molybdenum.

In this secret process, clay and steel are heated to 800 degrees and the mass quickly plunged into a tank of water. The part of the blade containing the thin coating of clay cools quickly. The rest of the metal cools more slowly. This process requires the utmost skill and is usually done at dawn when the air is fresh, and the smith can concentrate on his delicate task.

Later, when the blade has been engraved and plated, and all inspections completed, the maker's signature is placed on the tang—the part inside the handle. On the tang of old blades is also inscribed the maker's name, owner's name, era, opinion of blade, results of tests, and the name of the artist who engraved the blade.

Mr. Inami later told the Marines about the strict rules that ancient Japanese warriors observed in the handling of their blades.

First the warrior knelt and bowed to his sword. Then he examined it carefully, holding the scabbard a little above the center—cutting edge to him—and slowly unsheathed the blade. It is as poor etiquette to point the cutting edge of a blade at anyone, as it is for a Marine to point a rifle.

When examining the blade, he never touched it with his hand. He always used a cloth or piece of paper to support the blade. Oils and acids from the hand can rust a sword. This is a wise rule to observe, says Mr. Inami, because the blade is highly polished and contact with moisture or salty liquids like perspiration can cause rust.

If asked by a friend to examine a sword, it must be handed to him upright, held by the extreme end of the handle. Blades are always withdrawn from, and replaced in, a scabbard with the cutting edge upward so that the weight of the blade will not cut the scabbard.

In the care of the sword, oil is as important as it is in the care of a Marine rifle. The old Samurai cleaned his sword daily, giving the blade 40 strokes on each side with highly absorbent paper, impregnated with oil of cloves.

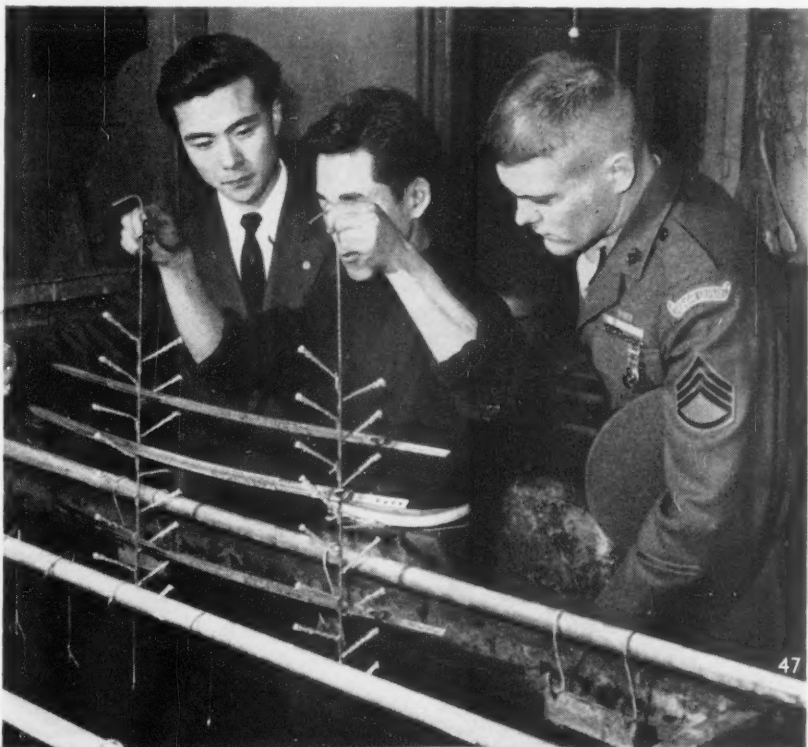
The Marines were also surprised to learn that there is no such thing as a hari kari (belly cutting) knife. Mr. Inami winced when he heard the term. The Japanese prefer *seppuku* rather than hari kari. He said there is no

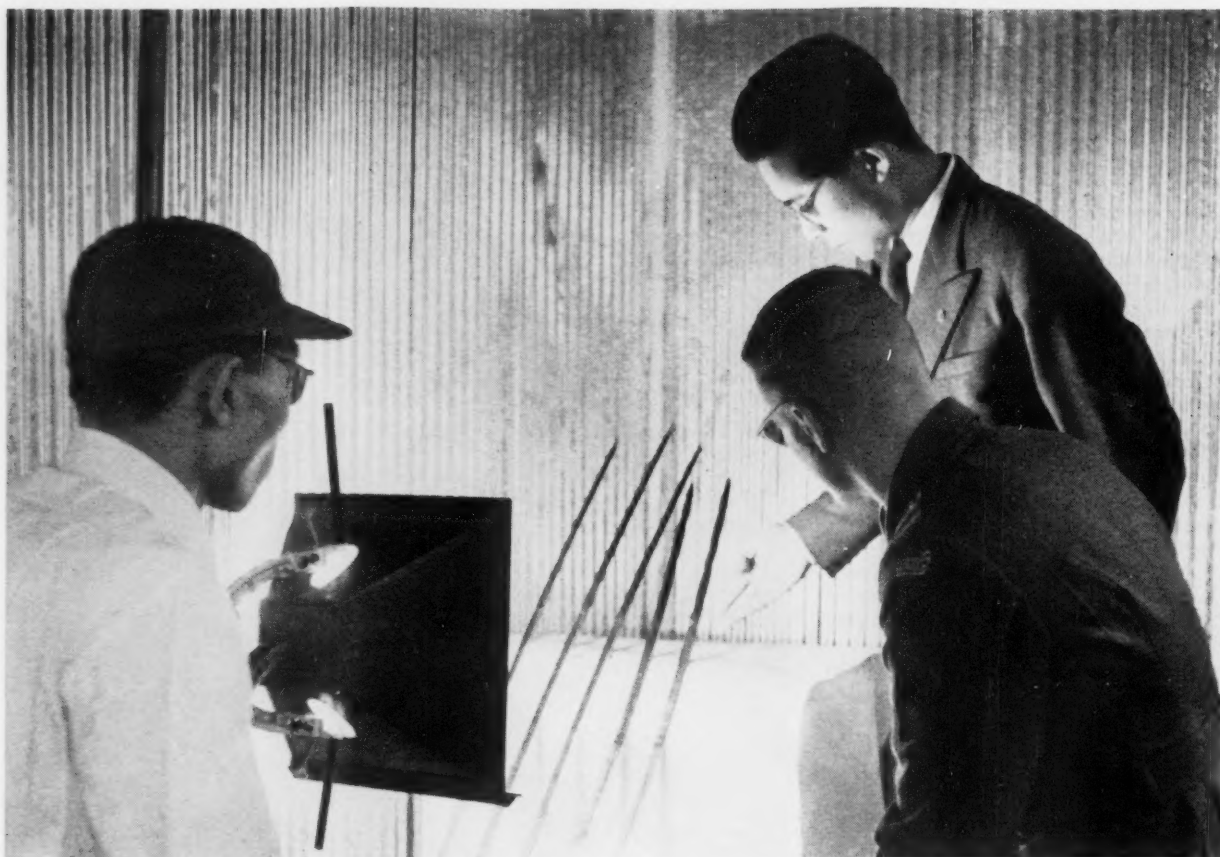
TURN PAGE

Hand-dipped electroplate gives the blade a thin coat of silver ➡



Before the blade is plated it is polished with a buffer. This is one of the few steps in which modern machinery is used by the artisans





The owner's name and an artistic design is etched into the metal by a special photoengraving process.

The Inami family has carried on the tradition of making fine swords for more than three centuries

SWORDMAKERS (cont.)

more a special knife for suicide than there is a special pistol for it.

Only possible exception may be the *tan-to* issued only to Kamikaze pilots during World War II. With the *tan-to* the pilot could commit suicide before beginning his last dive into an enemy warship.

The Japan Sword Company saw in the Marine Corps swagger stick more than the revival of an old tradition. When Staff Sergeant Salvatore Agut, of FMF Pac's office in Tokyo, brought in a broken stick and asked if the factory could repair it, Japan Sword Company not only repaired the old one but tried their hand at making a new one—just for kicks. Marines who later saw Agut's swagger stick wasted little time in asking if they, too, could have one made. Interest was so great that soon PXs were also trying to place orders.

For Mr. Hokusui Inami and his Japan Sword Company, peace and the occupation meant idle factories; the sweeping disarmament decree had in-

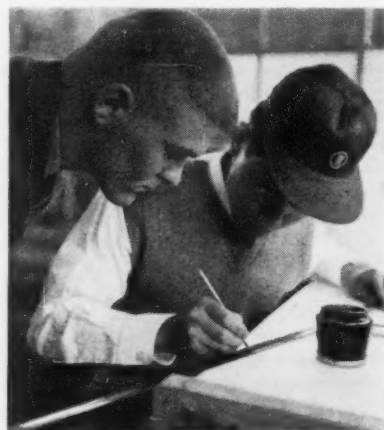
cluded a taboo on making of swords. Today, however, he is beginning again. Employees now number 25. In all of Japan, there are probably less than 120 practitioners of the old art of swordmaking. At their peak there were once more than 3000.

The drab little shop on the corner of 12th and B in Tokyo where blades for Japanese royalty and notable military figures such as Admiral Yamamoto were once made, is busy again. Now, however, it is working on orders for sabres from U. S. Naval personnel. Its forges are smoking and the clang of hammer on steel echoes throughout the small building. It has worked on the blades of General Risely, commanding general of the Third Marine Division, and on swords for Admiral Felix Stump and Admiral Hickey.

Today, every NCO in the Marine Honor Guard not only has a sword with the Japan Sword Company label, but he also sports one of their shiny swagger sticks.

Marines all seem to agree—that when it comes to the fine art of making swords, Japanese craftsmen win the "Oscar"—hands down.

END



A skilled artist hand-engraved final details in the art pattern





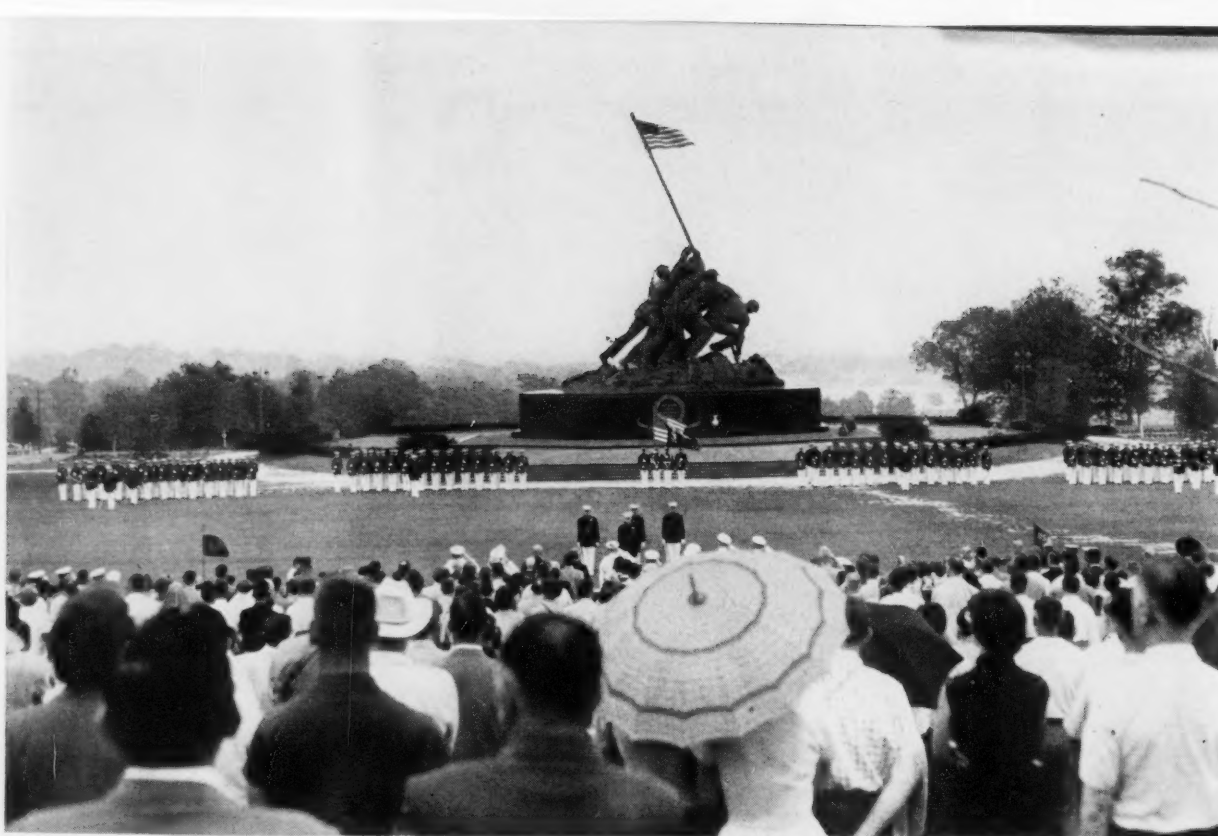
Marine swagger sticks are also made by the Inami firm. The sticks are painstakingly shaved by hand to the appropriate size and shape



A workman glued highly polished brass tips on the mahogany-stained sticks before they were lacquered



Miss Inami thanked O'Loughlin for his patronage as he left the shop with his newly acquired sword



Former members of the First, Third, Fifth and Sixth Divisions venerated their dead of WW II and Korea with a joint ceremony during the reunion

CAPITAL REUNION

MORE than 3500 former members of the First, Third, Fifth and Sixth Divisions gathered recently in the Nation's Capital for a reunion and to honor their dead of World War II and Korea.

There was more paunch on many members, but the spirit which has sustained them through countless campaigns had not diminished. Old friendships were renewed with jovial backslapping and hand-shaking. "Remember when" incidents were recalled and rehashed.

Each division convened separately for business and pleasure but gathered as one at the Marine Corps Memorial in a brief, touching ceremony. Wives, children and spectators were impressed with the precision of the parade and the incomparable music of the Marine Band. Old salts and young veterans stood together in silent tribute as the Music played taps for the men they had come to honor.

Then, again, it was: "See you next year, buddy!" **END**



Two veterans, two former Fifth Divvy gunners, Dan Gregory and C. W. Fletcher (sighting) show their smiling wives how they did it in the "Old Corps"



The "Old" and "New" Breed filled a huge ballroom to overflowing at the banquet and dance. Members came from all over the United States to attend the

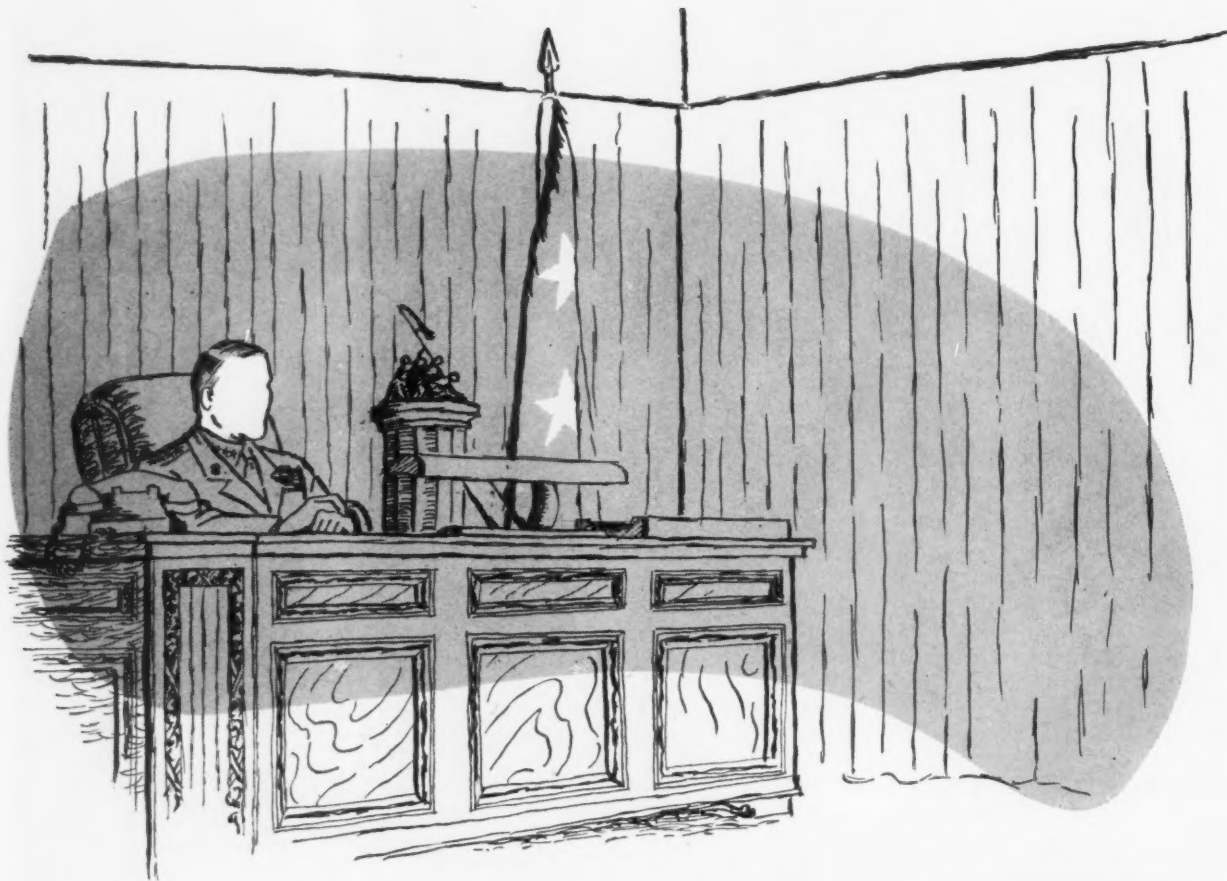
eighth annual reunion of the First Divvy veterans. (Inset) Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr. and Korean Ambassador, Y. C. Yang, were among the guests



Third Division veterans visited with their former commander, Gen. A. H. Turnage (third from left)



Members of the Sixth Division gathered for lunch and discussed forming an association of their own



If I Were Commandant

Checks for \$25.00 have been mailed to the writers of the letters which appear on these pages. Leatherneck will continue to print—and pay for—ideas expressed by readers who have sincere constructive suggestions for a better Corps. If you were Commandant, what would you do? Your answer may bring you a check. Jot down your suggestions in less than 200 words and mail them to Leatherneck, P. O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C.



Gentlemen:

If I were Commandant, I would have the Marine Corps Uniform Board conduct tests with tropical worsted material leading to the eventual redesigning of the Marine Corps dress blues. I would have the actual form and appearance of the dress

blues remain exactly as they are now, but would have the blouse and trousers made out of tropical worsted material, or even a lighter material, similar to the tropical worsted khaki material used now.

I believe that this would make the wearing of dress blues more enjoyable

by enlisted men, especially in areas where the temperatures go well into the 100's for several months.

I believe that by making the uniform so much lighter and cooler more Marines would wear dress blues on liberty and thereby add more prestige to the U. S. Marine Corps.

There surely is no doubt that the issue of tropical khaki to Marines has made their appearance on duty or liberty, much neater and more representative of the U. S. Marine Corps.

SSgt. Frank A. Lambert

Dear Sir:

At the outbreak of every war (or police action), there is always an immediate and crying need for reliable, well-trained officers to assume those positions of responsibility created by the emergency. In the light of this fact, I would, if I were Commandant, adopt the following preparedness plan:

(a) I would initiate a Marine Corps NCO School for all enlisted personnel in the rank of Staff Sergeant and above. The course of study at this school, which would be at least three months in duration, would be comparable to the Basic Officer's Course at Quantico, Virginia, with its object, the training of all Staff NCOs for officer billets. It would qualify them for secondary jobs, so to speak, by covering in detail all information vital to the assumption of their respective secondary jobs effectively in time of emergency. (For example: Master Sergeants might be prepared to assume the responsibilities of a company commander; Technical Sergeants, the job of executive officer or supporting company commander; and Staff Sergeants, the job of platoon leader.)

(b) I would also originate Special Information Bulletins, supplementary to the course material, and continuing after the completion of said course so that Staff NCOs would be kept abreast of current changes regarding their secondary jobs.

(c) At regular intervals, I would authorize tests to determine the amount of information which Staff NCOs had absorbed and retained from both the course, and supplementary bulletins. On the basis of these test results and the original class standing of the Staff NCOs concerned, these men could be classified as to their priority for immediate commissions in time of emergency. These commissions, however, would be limited to the respective Occupational Field of the Staff NCO. (For example: A Master Sergeant in the 03 Field would be commissioned to the rank of Captain, as a company commander of an infantry company; a Technical Sergeant in the 30 Field

might be commissioned to the rank of First Lieutenant, for the job of executive officer of a supply company; a Staff Sergeant in the 18 Field might be commissioned a Second Lieutenant, as platoon leader in a tank company.)

This plan, in addition to giving a wider flexibility of command, would, I feel, increase the efficiency and working knowledge of each individual Staff NCO. Then, should a crisis similar to the Korean conflict arise at any time in the future, this vast reserve of trained men would make possible an immediate shift of leadership, thus strengthening our potential, and eliminating an Achilles heel which might well have proved our downfall in the past.

Sgt. Walter Parmely

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would make the following change on the qualification of shooters at the Rifle Range each year.

First of all, I would make the period at the Range for at least three weeks. The first week consisting of snapping-in and schools that each Range requires. The second week would be used to fire the full "A" course each day. For the third week, each day's firing would be recorded and verified and at the end of the final firing period, average the five scores of the five days' firing and let this be the final qualification of each individual Marine.

Using this method, each Marine's score would be more exact as to his ability to fire his weapon. The problem of inclement weather on Record Day would also be somewhat alleviated.

Pfc John T. Butcher

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would institute a program where a man upon promotion to Corporal would be assigned to the Noncommissioned Officers' Leadership School to prepare him for further advancement and probably a career in the U. S. Marine Corps.

I do believe beyond a doubt that the Marine Corps wastes money when they send Staff NCOs to the Leadership and Administrative School after they have completed from 14 to 20 years in the Marine Corps. These men should be the in-

structional power for the men serving their first and second enlistments, and the men in a recruit status.

The Marine Corps is very economy minded, and I am sure much money, time and effort would be saved if this policy were adopted.

We are badly in need of young career-minded men to maintain the high standard and tradition that the Marine Corps has always possessed. By sending men to such schools as Leadership, Administration, etc., upon promotion to Corporal, then work upward, I am more than sure we would have a finer bunch of Marines when they approach the Staff NCO ranks.

MSgt. E. W. Coney

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would change the way to put stripes on uniforms and shirts. Instead of sewing the stripes on I would suggest having a type that you can just iron on. This way it would be a much neater job than to have them sewed on.

It would also save a lot of time. If the stripes must be removed they can just be torn off and it will not ruin the uniform or shirt. They also will not wash off. I am sure the fellows will appreciate this time and money saver.

Sgt. John Rhine

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would place a specially trained sentry on duty at the Marine Corps Memorial to answer the many questions that are asked by visitors. On two occasions while visiting the Memorial in uniform, I was asked many questions not only in regard to the history of the statue, but also in regard to Marine Corps History.

I would train a special group of hand-picked Marines in the history of the statue and Marine Corps history and have at least one sentry on duty throughout the daylight hours.

I feel that a sentry would not only be very impressive to the public but would also be an aid to recruiting, due to the large number of high school visitors. In addition, a sentry would be able to prevent children from making the Marine Corps Memorial a place to skate and ride bicycles.

TSgt. Freeman Porterfield

END

TRACK



Fred Berman, NAS Annapolis, set a new shot put standard

MARINE CORPS track and field championships of recent vintage have gone all out to prove an adage—records are made to be broken. Thirteen old marks fell to the thinclads who invaded Camp Pendleton's plateau in the middle of June for the eighth annual cinder circus. Three of the new records were established by Wes Santee, of Quantico.

America's foremost miler proved to be as big an attraction at Pendleton as he was last year at Camp Lejeune. And he ran better to boot. In the one-mile race, he chopped one-tenth of a second off his previous All-Marine time to post a 4:06.9 and set a new 15:02.5 standard for the three-mile run. Santee's other win was the 880-yard footrace. He covered the distance in 1:51.5.

Another participant of last year's meet who bettered his record was Clayne Jensen of Pendleton who taped the 220 low hurdles in 23.9 seconds. Quantico's Joe Schatzle dashed through the 220-yard run in 21.3 seconds for another new record.

Big name track and field personalities who worked the meet included Bob Mathias, the double winner of the decathlon, and Mel Patton, once billed as the fastest man alive—and he was. Bobby Smith, the Marine who set the pole vault record at 13 feet, 11 3/4

ARMY FIELD

by TSgt. Robert A. Suhosky
Leatherneck Staff Writer

Photos by
TSgt. Roland E. Armstrong

inches in 1952, helped to officiate at the pole vault and other events.

Next year is Olympic year, and the 1956 All-Marine meet probably will be run in meters instead of yards. Nevertheless, old records will fall, new ones will be made and who knows, maybe a few globe-and-anchor thinclads will be members of the United States Olympic team.

All-Marine Results

100-yard dash—1-Vern Smith, Camp Lejeune; 2-Richard McKinney, Camp Pendleton; 3-Herman Thompson, Camp Pendleton. Time: 0:9.9.

220-yard dash—1-Joe Schatzle, Quantico; 2-Richard McKinney, Camp Pendleton; 3-Herman Thompson, Camp Pendleton. Time: 0:21.3 (New All-Marine Record).

440-yard run—1-L. J. Brailsford, Quantico; 2-Lester Wallack, Camp Lejeune; 3-Tom Voorhees, Camp Pendleton. Time: 0:49.5 (New All-Marine Record).

880-yard run—1-Wes Santee, Quantico; 2-Carl Joyce, Camp Lejeune; 3-Walter Clarkson, Camp Lejeune. Time: 1:51.5 (New All-Marine Record).

Mile-run—1-Wes Santee, Quantico; 2-Carl Joyce, Camp Lejeune; 3-Walter Clarkson, Camp Lejeune. Time: 4:06.9 (New All-Marine Record).

Two-mile run—1-John Tibbets, Camp Lejeune; 2-William Buehl, Camp Pendleton; 3-Patrick Foley, Pearl Harbor. Time: 10:01.8 (New All-Marine Record).

Three-mile run—1-Wes Santee, Quantico; 2-John Stayton, Camp Pendleton; 3-Aubrey Blankenship, Camp Lejeune. Time: 15:02.5 (New All-Marine Record).

Two-mile steeplechase—1-John Tibbets, Camp Lejeune; 2-Ralph Adams, Camp Pendleton; 3-Phillip Carroll, Camp Lejeune. Time: 11:10.0 (New All-Marine Record).

TURN PAGE



Quantico's Joe Schatzle (second from left) blazed a new All-Marine footmark for the 220-yard dash. He crossed the finish line in 0:21.3



In the 220-yard low hurdles, Clayne Jensen (leading), of Pendleton, won in record time, then set a new mark in 440-yard high hurdles



Carl Joyce, anchor man on Camp Lejeune's mile relay team, broke the tape in 3:20.5 to establish a

new All-Marine record. The other members of the team: Lou Gomlick, Les Wallack, Walt Clarkson



Lejeune trackster Phillip Carroll chased teammate John Tibbets over the fence and into the water

in the two-mile steeplechase. Tibbets won in 11:10.0 as Carroll finished behind Ralph Adams, Pendleton



Camp Pendleton's Bill Knuppel (left) was off to a fast start in the 220-yard swim—a triathlon event.

Knuppel won the aquatic race and the three-phase competition with a record-breaking 2875 point total

TRACK & FIELD (cont.)

120-yard high hurdles—1-Guayford Donaldson, Quantico; 2-James Croke, Quantico; 3-Billy Gilbert, Camp Pendleton. Time: 0:15.1.

220-yard low hurdles—1-Clayne Jensen, Camp Pendleton; 2-Cordell Brown, Quantico; 3-Billy Gilbert, Camp Pendleton. Time: 0:23.9 (New All-Marine Record).

440-yard hurdles — 1-Clayne Jensen, Camp Pendleton; 2-Cordell Brown, Quantico; 3-Billy Gilbert, Camp Pendleton. Time: 0:55.0 (New All-Marine Record).

440-yard relay—Camp Pendleton (Herman Thompson, Richard McKinney, Alex Bravo, Gary Symons). Time: 0:42.0 (New All-Marine Record).

Mile relay—Camp Lejeune (Louis Gornick, Lester Wallack, Walter Clarkson, Carl Joyce). Time: 3:20.5 (New All-Marine Record).

Broad jump—1-John Parker, Camp Pendleton; 2-Jimmy Hodges, Camp Lejeune; 3-Billie Walters, Quantico. Distance: 22'8"

High Jump — 1-James Sparks, Camp Pendleton; 2-Horace Jones, Camp Pendleton; 3-J. Bingham, Quantico. Distance: 6'3 1/2"

Pole Vault—1-Robert Rosbaugh, Camp Lejeune; 2-R. R. Ehrhart, Quantico; 3-Thomas Flaherty, Quantico. Height: 13'6"

Hop, step and jump—1-John Parker, Camp Pendleton; 2-Jimmy Hodges, Camp Lejeune; 3-Horace Jones, Camp Pendleton. Distance: 45'3 1/4"

Shot put—1-Fred Berman, NAS Atlanta; 2-Dale Lewis, Camp Pendleton; 3-Donald Diskins, Pearl Harbor. Distance: 51'11" (New All-Marine Record).

Hammer throw—1-Fred Berman, NAS Atlanta; 2-Keith Ledbeck, Quantico; 3-Frederick Pulifico, Camp Pendleton. Distance: 129'10 3/4"

Discus—1-Sidney Neblett, El Toro; 2-Ervin York, Quantico; 3-Fred Berman, NAS Atlanta. Distance: 151'5 1/2"

Javelin throw—1-Marvin Peterson, Quantico; 2-Ralph Hudson, Camp Lejeune; 3-E. Frankman, Quantico. Distance: 199'1"

Triathlon — 1-William Knuppel, Camp Pendleton, 2875 points (New All-Marine Record); 2-John Tibbets, Camp Lejeune, 2307 points; 3-Patrick Foley, Pearl Harbor, 2142 points.

END



L. J. Brailsford, of Quantico, led Lester Wallack, of Lejeune, to the finish of the 440-yard run and posted a new All-Marine mark en route



When the meet ended, the 1955 All-Marine Track and Field Team sat for a photograph. This year's thinclads established 13 new standards

We-the Marines

Edited by TSgt. Allen G. Mainard

Marine "Frogmen"

Marines have long been famous for their exploits "on the sea," but recent activities of four Marines at MCAS, Kaneohe Bay, T. H., have helped further the Corps' reputation under the sea.

The four Marines, members of the Fourth Marines' Reconnaissance Platoon, recently completed the Navy's underwater demolition training course on the Island of Oahu, T.H.

They are Corp. Louis C. Zamara and Pfc's Jackie W. Womack, Max D. Young and Charles E. Nelson. All have returned to their units to serve as scout swimmers.

Sixty-four men originally began the class but 33 dropped out because of the heavy physical demands imposed by the course. In addition to the four Marines, members of the Republic of Korea Navy also attended the school. The three-month course includes training in swimming and conditioning, reconnaissance and demolitions. Physical conditioning was stressed throughout the course and during the first two weeks the students received an hour's calisthenics before breakfast.

The final stage of the course, "Hell Week," kept the Frogmen on their feet day and night—except for the prescribed two hours sleep a day in snatches of 15 minutes. The last day, "So Solly Day," ended with the trainees going up a stream in rubber boats while dynamite charges exploded as they passed.

Underwater demolition training is on a strictly voluntary basis. Trainees may drop out at any time. Once dropped, however, a man may never again enter the training. All hands

receive hazardous duty pay during the three months' period. Commander Harry Nowack, Unit Head, commented, "They (the Marines) did a fine job and we were proud to have them with us."

Division of Information
Headquarters, Marine Corps

Quick Thinking

Quick thinking by Sergeant Herbert H. Sherrard of Marine Training Group 20, probably saved the Marine Corps a \$750,000 jet plane recently.

Second Lieutenant Joseph F. Tilson.

VMF-312, encountered engine trouble on take-off and tried to brake to a stop. He skidded to the end of the runway, brakes screaming all the way. His right tire blew out as the plane came to a halt and keeled over on its right wing.

The smoking brake mechanism set the grass on fire under the jet which was loaded with 5000 pounds of fuel. Witnessing the accident, Sgt. Sherrard leaped out of his car, grabbed a foam extinguisher from a nearby truck and jumped a water-filled ditch to fight the threatening flames.



United Press Photo

SSgt. Mary Thompson registers approval of the Third Divvy's SSgt. Steve D. Klisanin, the new "Mr. America" title-holder



Col. M. Nohrden congratulated former Marine, Floyd Pemberton, for becoming "Driver of the Year." Mrs. Pemberton beamed her approval

American Trucking Associations, Inc.

outfitted with light-tight zippered openings to make the entire unit light proof. Such a light-proof unit is mandatory in the field to insure proper X-ray treatment for combat wounds.

The design was approved recently at a Tri-Services conference at Camp Lejeune. The model was fabricated at Fort Totten, N. Y., home of the Development Branch of the Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency.

Considered a one-man outfit, the 81-pound, \$300-\$350 unit was selected in preference to the Army and Air Force darkroom units which cost between \$1300 and \$1500 and weighed about 500 pounds.

TSgt. William J. Morris
Camp Information Section
Camp Lejeune, North Carolina

"Driver Of The Year"

Floyd J. Pemberton, of Detroit, a twice-wounded former Marine, who recently received the American Trucking industry's highest award for heroism, has also won the industry's most-coveted title—1955 Driver of the Year.

Mr. Pemberton was honored for risking his life to save two women trapped in a flaming automobile, and for driving more than a half million miles in nine years with only one minor accident—an automobile bumped into the rear of his truck.

TURN PAGE

By the time the crash crew arrived, Sgt. Sherrard had the fire out and the valuable jet was safe. Pilot Tilson escaped uninjured.

Informational Services Office
MCAS, Cherry Point, N.C.

New Field Unit

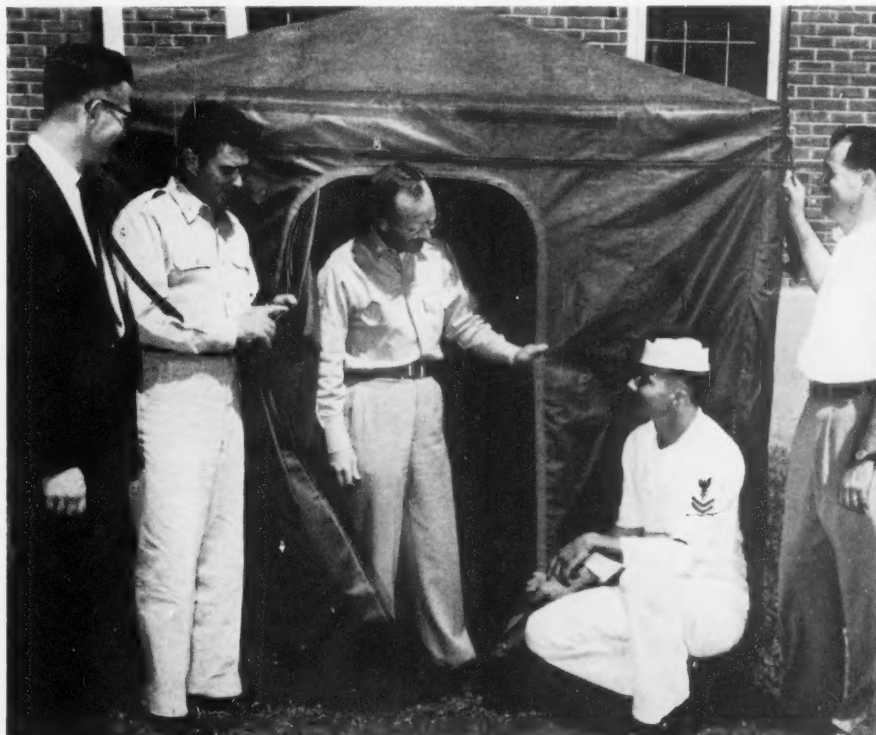
A field corpsman's idea for a combat X-ray development tent recently became a reality for three services with the help of Camp Lejeune's Naval Medical Field Research Lab.

Gene L. Hammett, Hospitalman Second Class, a Second Marine Division X-ray technician, came up with the idea to cut down on the amount of inadequate improvisation while developing film in the field.

He designed a lightweight unit, light-tight, that could be quickly assembled in the field and the film developed as easily as possible under combat conditions.

The idea was developed by the Naval Medical Field Research Lab under the command of Captain Harry H. Haight, USN, and his staff, Commander C. V. Timberlake, Jr., USN, and Mr. E. R. Babcock, a civilian assistant.

Through Hammett's suggestions, the Research Lab designed a special nylon, rubberized fabric-covered tent which is



Gene Hammett, HM2, USN (kneeling) designed this field X-ray unit. It weighs only 81 pounds and costs about \$1000 less than other models

Official USMC Photo

WE—THE MARINES (cont.)

An employee of Commercial Carriers, Inc., a Detroit firm, the 33-year-old driver previously received the American Trucking Association's Pro Meritis award for his swift, resourceful action and was selected by the Michigan Trucking Association as Michigan's Driver of the Year.

He was chosen for the national award from among the nation's six million professional truck drivers by a committee of judges composed of Louis S. Rothschild, Undersecretary of Commerce for Transportation, W. Y. Blanning, director of the Bureau of Motor Carriers of the Interstate Commerce Commission and Arthur C. Butler, director of the National Highway Users Conference.

The accident for which he was cited occurred last December between Lebanon and Mason, Ohio. Pemberton saw two cars collide head-on about 300 feet in front of him. The driver of one was thrown out and killed instantly. The other car burst into flames. He risked an explosion of the gasoline tank to use the fire extinguisher he carried in

These Third Division riflemen won the AFPE/8th Army shoot. They are (kneeling) WO R. F. Rice and SSgt. F. A. Bunker. (Top) TSgt. G. Parnell, SSgt. W. Smith, SSgt. B. Holloway



Official USMC Photo



Four former Marine combat veterans are returning to overseas duties as Maryknoll Missioners. They

are (left to right) Fathers Joseph L. Waters, John Manning, Joseph Sarjeant and Charles L. Callahan

his cab to extinguish the flames. He treated the victims, sent for the police and ambulances and then quietly continued his trip after they took over. He simply reported to company officials that he had been delayed by an accident. His heroism wasn't known until two weeks later because, in his report of witnessing the accident, Pemberton modestly said nothing about his action in extinguishing the fire, giving first-aid and summoning help.

American Trucking Association, Inc.
Washington, D. C.

Third Divvy Beats Army

The Third Marine Division Rifle and Pistol team, Japanese edition, recently topped other service shooters to win the Air Force, Far East and Eighth Army Rifle and Pistol Matches. While coping 33 of the 103 awards, the Marine marksmen also walked off with the grand prize, the AFFE/8th Army Commander's Rifle Team Championship.

Two Marine teams, the Blue and the Grey, came in first and second in the big match with scores of 914x1000 and 902x1000. The Army placed third.

The Marine sharpshooters won several honors in the individual team tests. In the first match, Warrant Officer Roy F. Rice took second place in the 200 yard, off-hand shoot. Captain Joe L. Johnson opened the door for the Marine shooters by winning the third match with a blistering 97x100, firing 20 rounds, standing to sitting, rapid fire from the 300 yard line.

To keep the Marines in the winning column, Staff Sergeant Wade D. Smith came through in the 600 yard slow fire match with a 93x100. He also took third place in the aggregate match with 360x400 and second place in the grand aggregate with 584-650.

Members of the winning Marine Corps Blue team were WO Rice, TSgt. Gordon V. Parnell, SSgt. Smith and SSgt. Bobby G. Holloway. SSgt. Francis A. Bunker was the team coach. The second place Grey team consisted of Capt. Johnson, TSgt. Leonard V. Price, TSgt. Karl Arnold, Jr., and SSgt. Thomas E. Simon. MSgt. Louis F. Lundhagen was coach.

In the pistol matches, the division marksmen did not fare quite so well. Pfc Howard L. McClure took the only first place with 191x200 in the individual timed fire match. The results of the match were typical Marine Corps shooting. After a comparatively slow start, the depth of the Marine Corps team started showing itself. Then came the big team matches and the Marines gently slipped the rug out from under their competitors.

MSgt. Harry Polete
Information Section
Third Marine Division, FMF

MAY CRAZY CAPTION WINNER



SUBMITTED BY
PFC LEO L. OLSON
1st COMM. SPT. CO., FMF
CAMP PENDLETON, CALIF.

"I don't see why this post
calls for a rifle."

Here's another chance for readers to dream up their own Crazy Captions. *Leatherneck* will pay \$25 for the craziest caption received before October 1, 1955. It's easy. Think up a crazy caption for the cartoon below, print it on the line under the photo and fill in your name and complete address.

Tear out the picture and coupon and mail to *Leatherneck Magazine*, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C.

The winning caption will be published in the November issue.



NAME

ADDRESS IN FULL

855

In Reserve



Edited by TSgt. Robert A. Suhosky

Lullaby

She was recruited without ceremony. But she was given an "initial issue," nevertheless, to perform particular services for the Marines.

Her name is "Lullaby."

She earned the monicker naturally. A floppy-eared Mexican burro, she'd

rather sleep than drill. Marines of the Reserve Liaison and Training Group at the San Diego Marine Corps Recruit Depot will use her as a mascot for Organized Marine Reservists, who will train there this summer.

In her position as mascot she will greet the incoming Reservists at the

airport along with such local dignitaries as beautiful "Miss San Diego" for the men's units and "Don Diego" for the Women Marines.

Whether or not her bugle-like braying will blend with the arrival music planned for the 19 Reserve units, only time will disclose. After her "boot camp" indoctrination has ended, and she feels more at home, Lullaby will perhaps lend a tonal quality of her own variety. After all, her forebears were "desert canaries."

You'd think she'd know better, but Lullaby actually bit the hand of a Marine who fed her sugar. Or maybe she mistook his finger for more sugar.

Called upon to fit her with a Marine Corps-ish dress in the traditional motif of blue, scarlet and gold, Mr. Ben Feinberg, the Depot tailor, had to fight her off. "She tried to kiss me," he yelped when she muzzled him as he tried to pin a pattern to fit her girlish contour.

ISO, MCRD
San Diego, Calif.

Sure Shot

Criminals who decide to shoot-it-out with California State Highway Patrolman Milton G. Klipfel are bucking tremendous odds.

For the information of those who choose to try their luck, he can hit a circle slightly more than three inches in diameter eight out of 10 times at 50 yards with a .45 caliber pistol, with just three seconds to sight in and fire each shot.

With a target the size of the human body to fire at, it would be like shooting ducks on the pond for the 38-year-old Reservist, a CWO from Lodi, Calif.

Firing against the toughest competition in recent years, CWO Klipfel placed fifth in the All-Marine pistol matches held at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, S. C. He finished just nine points behind the winner who came within two points of tying the record score for Marine Corps pistolers.

The 4th Supply Company shooter scored 171 out of 200 points in slow



Official USMC Photo

Reservists arriving at San Diego for Summer training were greeted by mascot "Lullaby" and 19-year-old Phyllis Fleming, "Miss San Diego"



Official USMC Photo

A California Highway Patrolman, Reserve CWO Milt Klipfel, placed fifth in All-Marine pistol shoot

fire at 50 yards; 189 out of 200 at 25 yards in timed fire; and 182 out of 200 at 25 yards in rapid fire, for a total of 542 out of a possible 600 points.

As a member of the California Highway Patrol pistol team, Klipfel was a winner in the 1954 National Pistol Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio. He was also a Bronze Medal Winner at the Marine Corps Western Division Matches at Camp Pendleton, this year.

ISO, MCRD
Parris Island, S. C.

The Long Way

With help from the 6th Gun Battery, New Castle, Pennsylvania; the 4th Marine Corps Reserve and Recruitment District procurement aids branch; the New York Office of Information of the Marine Corps; television's Dennis

TURN PAGE

Official USMC Photo

Former Marine Orville Freeman, Minnesota governor, and son Mike, met Col. Owen Chambers at Marine Air Reserve exhibit



THE OLD RESERVE CORPS

"THE Commanding General, Major General Smedley D. Butler, was rather outspoken in his unfavorable opinion of the outfit (20th Reserve Marines) and what he thought would be its behavior, but after the regiment detrained without fuss or confusion, he was the first to extend a most cordial welcome (to Quantico) and remove the somewhat tense feeling of the moment.

"The two weeks in camp were filled with usual training routine, and when it is considered that over 600 officers and men who had never been together before set up their own camp, provided their own messes, their own medical units with a field hospital and dispensary, the caliber of the personnel recruited at once becomes apparent.

"Discipline was maintained without difficulty, there were no cases requiring disciplinary action other than reprimands. At the close of camp General Butler, when presenting trophies won by organizations and individuals, said, 'I did not believe an organization of this kind could be recruited and trained by Reserve officers and did not hesitate to say so, but you have done it, and I say to you all that I was wrong.' Those few words were the finest compliment the outfit could have received and made the officers and men feel that something real had been accomplished. The camp of the 20th Reserve Marines was followed by the 19th Reserve Marines from Brooklyn, N. Y. This was also a success."

From LtCol. J. J. Staley's report on the New Marine Corps Reserve and the Sixth Marine Reserve Brigade, 1931.



Photo by Sgt Woodrow W. Neel

Annually, Washington, D. C., awards the Organized Marine Reserve a Flag Day proclamation. Lt.Col.

Henry Bransom accepted the document from Robert McLaughlin while Major Roger Stewart observed

IN RESERVE (cont.)

James; a transcontinental airline, and the Columbia Broadcasting System, a Youngstown, Ohio, youth joined the Marine Reserve.

Sounds complicated—it is.

Harry Smith is sharp. He knew he would be 17 years old on the same day the New Castle Reserve unit was scheduled to depart for summer training at Twenty-nine Palms, California. Harry wanted to go. He prepped himself by unofficially attending every meeting of the unit since March 2 in order to be hep to the Marine Corps at Summer camp.

Then the departure date of the 6th Gun Battery was changed from June 12 to June 11, which meant that Smith would still be 16 when the unit left New Castle and could not, therefore, enlist.

Captain Ralph De Meter, I&I of the 6th, stepped into the act. When his request that Smith be enlisted at 16 was disapproved, he called for help from the 4th MCRRD in Philadelphia. That office, in turn, called the New York Office of Information and suggested the appearance of young Smith on a "give-away" type television program.

Dennis James, whose hometown is New Castle, was interested. He talked to his CBS bosses who agreed that the idea had merit. They talked to Harry Smith and then his father, a Youngstown truck driver. Satisfied, they

scheduled young Smith for the Dennis James show "On Your Account" which went over the CBS network at 1630 on June 10.

CBS was confident that Smitty would earn his fare to Twenty-nine Palms and enlist and train there with the 6th Gun Battery. They made June 11 flight reservations for him on June 6.

A story written on June 9 for release the following week, closed as follows:

"Private Harry Smith is now undergoing two-week summer training with New Castle's 6th Gun Battery at Twenty-nine Palms."

4th MCRRD
Philadelphia, Pa.

Well Done, Colonel

Marine Reserve Colonel Charles H. Cox left the Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Va., in June after serving on the staff of the Commanding General, Troop Training Unit, Atlantic Fleet for the past two years. He once again laid aside his uniform and returned to civilian pursuits.

Announced reductions in Marine Corps strength brought about the termination of Col. Cox's assignment as Deputy Chief of Staff and Director of Policy and Planning of the Atlantic Fleet Troop Training Unit, commanded by Brigadier General Matthew C. Horner, USMC. Col. Cox moved to Washington where he took up new civilian duties in the office of the Administra-

tive Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy.

Col. Cox has served with the active forces for extended periods on three occasions since he enlisted as a private in a Philadelphia Marine Corps Reserve unit in 1927. His present tour of active service began in 1949 when he was appointed as Marine Corps charter member of the Reserve Forces Policy Board by the Secretary of Defense. Following three years membership on that Board, he attended the Senior Amphibious Warfare Course at the Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va.

Col. Cox was called to active duty in 1940 and served as Assistant Naval Attache for Air at the American Embassy in London, England. He gained prominence during War II for his pioneer work and effective development of photographic intelligence techniques and organization in the naval service. He participated in combat operations in the South Pacific and in Western Europe, and served with the occupation forces in Japan. In 1935 he was one of a number of Marine Corps officers assigned to the Army for duty in the administration of Civilian Conservation Corps camps.

In addition to his active service, Col. Cox has a long record of active participation with the Marine Corps Reserve units in which he successfully held various staff and command responsibilities from squad leader to battalion commander. He has also been active and held office in numerous Reserve officers and veterans organizations.

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 14]

states that he can get paid for 60 days or carry the 60 days to the new Service Record Book, but no portion of it can be divided. I have read the respective volumes of the Marine Corps Manual but it is not definite enough.

I also claim that on Page 5 of the Service Record Book (on enlistment) the rank of Private should be entered as a rank, but the Adjutant says it is not necessary. Can you give the authority on this?

TSgt. George Kastner
Military Personnel Section,
Supply Branch
Marine Corps Supply Depot
Barstow, Calif.

● In answer to your first question, your Personnel Officer is right; accrued leave (up to 60 days) is either paid in lump-sum or carried over to the new service record book. The option is, of course, at the discretion of the individual concerned.

In reply to your second query, it is not necessary that the rank of Private be entered as a rank on Page 5 of the Service Record Book. The new publication entitled Personnel Records and Accounting Manual (PRAM) states, "first entry upon first appointment to Private First Class or upon reappointment as appropriate." See Marine Corps Memorandum Number 24-55.—Ed.

OPERATORS' PERMIT

Dear Sir:

There is a question going through this Recruiting Station that has received numerous answers. The question is as follows:

"When a Marine has in his possession a valid U. S. Government Operator's permit and is operating a Marine Corps Motor vehicle in the State of Michigan (any state for that matter), is he also required to have in his possession a valid operator's permit issued by that same state?"

In the event you can answer this question, would it also be possible to have the reference?

Any help that you can give us on this question will be greatly appreciated. Also, please publish the answer for the benefit of other personnel.

MSGt. Paul F. Shaner
USMC-RS, Federal Building
213 West Lafayette Ave.,
Detroit 26, Mich.

● You are NOT required to have a

State driver's license in your possession when operating a Marine Corps motor vehicle. The only permit you need is a VALID Marine Corps Motor Vehicle operator's permit. Pages 853-854, Vol. 3, Digest of Opinions, Judge Advocates General of the Armed Forces, says this: "... It should also be noted that, irrespective of the basis upon which the Territory seeks to require operator's licenses, it cannot legally require such licenses of military personnel where they are operating motor vehicles within the scope of their official military duties."—Ed.

MOST DECORATED DIVISION

Dear Sir:

At various duty stations all over the country, time and time again I hear comments pertaining to the different awards and citations of the First Marine Division. I know that during the past the First Marine Division has won fame for the Marine Corps, both in battle and in peacetime, and is certainly a credit to the United States of America. But the question that has stricken me is, "To what standing is the First Marine Division with its awards?" By that phrase, I mean does

it rate the title, "The Most Decorated Unit in the United States, the world, or possibly neither?"

I have heard comments on all the Marine units and this remark usually pops up in the middle of the conversation, that "The First Marine Division is the most cited unit in the States or world." My question is: Is this true? But, whether it is true or not, could you supply me with a list of the various awards and citations awarded the Division and at what time and for what?

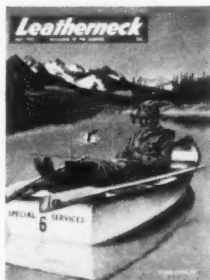
Sgt. R. R. Welsh
1st MCRRD,
495 Summer St.,

Boston 10, Mass.

● The First Marine Division is sometimes referred to as "the most decorated Division in the United States," but since HQMC has not yet been able to obtain complete information concerning the decorations bestowed on other U. S. units (as a basis for comparison), we are unable to determine whether the First Marine Division holds the distinction.

First Marine Division awards will be published when a complete list is available.—Ed.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 76)



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INSTRUCTORS'

by MSgt. Robert T. Fugate

Leatherneck Staff Writer

IF YOU think you can instruct a class in a military subject and teach it so that the students learn something for the time they spend under your instruction, the Marine Corps will give you a chance to win valuable prizes, plus the prestige of being one of the top instructors in the Corps.

A gigantic competition, jointly sponsored by the Marine Corps Institute and *Leatherneck Magazine*, will award over \$3000 in prizes. But the contest isn't a big give-away program where you merely guess a magic word and win the moon. Instead, you'll have to be able to say a few good words and get those words over to other Marines.

The contest is designed to improve the caliber of the military instruction among enlisted men. The information on this Marine Corps-wide elimination contest in "Technique of Instruction" was sent to the field recently and it will encompass all major commands. The winners of the local contests will each receive a \$110 Zodiac self-winding calendar wrist watch and travel to Washington, D. C., to compete in the All-Marine finals.

All enlisted Marines on active duty who are actually members of the command they represent are eligible to enter this "Instructors' Contest." The contest itself will be divided into two intra-competitive categories — one for Staff Non-Commissioned Officers and

one for Marines in the ranks of Sergeant and below. Each of these categories will compete independently and each will have its own finalists who will receive the watches and meet in the Nation's Capital for the All-Marine finals where they can win more valuable awards.

The commands authorized to select contestants for this First Annual Instructors' Contest, and their assigned quotas for the finals, are as follows:

CONTESTANT QUOTAS		
ELIGIBLE COMMANDS	STAFF NCO	SGTS & BELOW
MCS, Quantico, Va.	1	1
TTU and FMF Lant	1	1
2d MarDiv, & MCB		
Camp Lejeune, N. C.	2	2
MCRD, Parris Island	1	1
Marine Corps Air Bases		
Cherry Point, N. C.	1	1
Air FMF Lant	1	1
1st MarDiv, & MCB		
Camp Pendleton, Calif.	2	2
MCRD San Diego and		
TTU Pac	1	1
MCAS, El Toro, &		
MCAF, Santa Ana, Calif.	1	1
Air FMF Pac	1	1
3rd MarDiv, FMF, San		
Francisco, Calif.	1	1
MCSD, Albany, Georgia	1	1
MCSD, Barstow, Calif.	1	1
TOTALS	15	15

The preliminary elimination contests will begin with the first round conducted at the Battalion, or equivalent

level, and continuing at progressively higher echelons of command until the assigned quotas of contestant representatives have been selected at all these major commands. These preliminary elimination contests will select the outstanding instructors in each command for participation as "finalists" at Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

The judging at all levels during this elimination process will be done by a board of three, or more, officers or senior Staff NCOs.

Each contestant will be asked to deliver a carefully prepared instructional presentation of 20 minutes duration on any military subject of his choice. Upon the completion of this prepared talk, he may be asked questions by his listeners (judges) concerning points raised during his presentation in order that the completeness of his instructional technique can be observed.

In addition, he will be asked to deliver an impromptu presentation of five minutes duration on a topic chosen by him from a group of three military subjects, and offered to him by the panel of judges one-half hour before the time of presentation.

Training aids can be used by the contestants in the 20-minute prepared presentations but they must be portable and of the size that will enable the individual contestant to carry and maintain his own.



CONTEST

The judging, both on the local level and in the finals, is divided into three general categories — Platform Appearance, Organization of the Presentation, and Effectiveness—and each contestant has a possible 100 points to strive for in his presentations.

Under "Platform Appearance" he will be judged on his "personal appearance," "self-confidence" and "eye contact." He can earn from zero to 10 points in each of these categories. Under "personal appearance" will be noted his correctness of uniform, posture, neatness and general grooming. In "self-confidence," his use of natural gestures, absence of nervousness, appearance of being at ease and absence of distracting mannerisms will all be counted. "Eye contact" takes into consideration his ability to look at all the audience while delivering his speech, not elsewhere in the room nor at a training aid during the entire lecture.

In the "Organization of the Presentation" judging, three general qualities will be observed: "attention," "motivation" and "logic of organization." "Attention" and "motivation" are worth from zero to 10 points while "logic of organization" can win the speaker up to 15 merits. Under "attention" the speaker will be judged on whether or not he gained the attention of his audience and if he was able to hold that attention throughout the entire presentation; while under "motivation"

the instructor must succeed in making the audience see the necessity of learning the lesson. Whether or not the lecturer grouped his facts and ideas in a small number of easily followed points will fall under "logic of organization."

The last category of the judging, "Effectiveness," is also divided into three sub-divisions—"appeal to the senses," "delivery" and "over-all effectiveness." The first two of these sub-divisions are 10-pointers while the latter is worth from zero to 15 points. "Appeal to the senses" will cover the instructor's ability to use appropriate examples, training aids, or other suitable demonstrations in his presentation. The contestant will be judged on his ability to vary the pitch, rate and tone of his voice; his use of emphasis and word choice; and his pronunciation. All these will fall under the "delivery" sub-division. "Over-all effectiveness" will be judged on the basis of whether or not the audience, in the opinion of the judges, actually learned the lesson the contestant was trying to put across to them, and whether the judges think that audience will retain that particular lesson in their memory.

The regional winners in each of the categories in each of the competing commands will receive the \$110 Zodiac self-winding calendar wrist watches from *Leatherneck Magazine* and those watches will be presented at the individual commands. Those 30 regional

winners—15 Staff NCOs and 15 Sgts. and below—will be ordered to Washington to compete in the finals. Here, the contestants will have an audience of fellow enlisted Marines made up of troops from Marine Barracks, Washington, in addition to a panel of officer and civilian judges.

The Grand Prize Winner in the Staff NCO category will receive a handsome dress sword with his name engraved on it while the All-Marine winner in the Sgts. and below competition will win a portable typewriter. In addition to these prizes, also provided by *Leatherneck Magazine*, suitable second and third place prizes will be given to the place and show winners in both categories.

The Director, Marine Corps Institute, will be in general supervision of the Instructors' Contest and will act as official host to the finalists who journey to Washington.

Remember that this contest is open to all enlisted ranks in the Corps and the fact that you may not have had as much experience in instructing as some of the old salts should not discourage you from entering. All Marines are basically instructors in military subjects, if for no other reason than they have been taught those subjects many times over. Here is your chance to pick up part of the more than \$3000 in prizes being offered to enlisted men. Better enter your local contest now!

END

Staff NCO Transfers

Compiled by
Corp. Kathleen Simmons



Each month *Leatherneck* publishes names of the top three pay grade personnel transferred by Marine Corps Special Orders. We print as many as space permits. These columns list abbreviations of both old and new duty stations. This feature is intended primarily to provide information whereby Marines may maintain a closer contact with this important phase of the Corps. This listing is for information purposes only, and is NOT to be construed as orders. It is subject to HQMC modifications.

MASTER SERGEANTS

ABRAMS, Edward (3014) 1stMCRD Boston to MCSB Albany Ga
ALASEVICH, Robert L. (3019) 1st SigCo USMC Worcester Mass to MCB Lej
AMUNDSON, Ardor A. (5611) MAD NATTC Jax to 2dMAW CherPt
ANDERSON, Lawrence R. (0141) MB Indian Hear Md. to MCB CamPen
APON, Arthur W. (3019) 37thSpInCo USMC Port Arthur Tex to MCSB Albany Ga
AREVALO, Alex Z. (1129) MCAS El Toro to 1stMarDiv CamPen
AYME, Chester J. (2771) 3dMAW Miami to 3dMarDiv
BARGER, Joel V. (0141) AirFMFPac El Toro to 2dEngFidMaintCo USMC Portland Ore
BEAVER, Harold K. (0369) HQMC to 1stMarDiv CamPen
BECKER, John L. (3519) 2dMAW CherPt to MCB Lej
BENNETT, Leonard E. (3054) MarPac to AirFMFPac El Toro
BENNISON, Elroy L. (0141) 26thSpInCo USMC Greensboro NC to MTG-20 CherPt
BENSON, Huie E. (1129) MB Portsmouth Va to MCB Lej
BETLEY, Louis F. (3014) MB NB Brooklyn NY to 33dSpInCo USMC Beaumont Tex
BLANTON, Jesse (6419) 3dMAW Miami to AirFMFPac El Toro
BOCK, Joseph M. (0811) 2d MarDiv Lej to 2dIS5mmHowBn USMC Providence RI
BOIS, John J. O. (0141) 1stMarDiv CamPen to MB NB NewPort RI
BOYD, Ossie A. (1871) 3dMarDiv to MCSB Albany Ga
BOZARD, Robert H. (3519) MCS Quant to MCB Lej
BRANNEN, Samuel B. (3349) MB Brooklyn NY to AirFMFPac El Toro
BREAREY, Leonard J. (0141) MCRD PI to MB USS VALLEY FORGE
BROOME, Thomas W. (3371) AirFMFPac El Toro to MCB Lej
BRUCE, Robert L. (0141) MARC MARTC NAS Denver to AirFMFPac El Toro
BUCCIERI, George J. (5519) 3dMAW Miami to such MC acty within DP as CG may dir
BUCK, Clarence J. (1129) MB Portsmouth Va to 2dMarDiv Lej
BUECHLER, James W. (0141) 2dMAW CherPt to 31stSpInCo USMC Johnson City Tenn
BURCH, Ralph L. (0141) HQMC to MCB CamPen
BURGAN, James A. (0121) MAD NATTC Memphis to 2dMAW CherPt
BUSCH, Nelson A. (1369) HQMC to SctyFor POA
BUTLER, William R. Jr. (3019) 1st-

SpInBn USMC NAS Norleons to such MC acty as CG of DP may dir
CAMPBELL, David M. (0741) ForTrsFMFLant Lej to MCB Lej
CAMPBELL, Gordon A. (3039) ForTrsFMFLant Lej to MB NTC Glakes III
CANAVAN, Martin J. (0369) FMFPac to 1stMarDiv CamPen
CARR, James E. Jr. (3149) MCSB Albany Ga to MCB Lej
CHIDESTER, David T. (3019) 2dOrdFidMaintCo USMC Rock Isle III to 2d MarDiv Lej
CHRISTENSEN, Daniel G. (0141) MAD NAS PaxRiv to MTG-20 CherPt
CLEMENTS, James D. (3537) MarPac to AirFMFPac El Toro
CLOUSTON, Laurel L. (3019) 1stAA-90mmGunBn USMC Freemansburg Pa to 1stMarDiv CamPen
COCCO, Anthony J. (0141) 3dMarDiv to MB NAS Jax
CONNOLLY, William G. (1519) 1st MarDiv CamPen to MCCloDep Phila
COOK, Leonard E. (7119) MCAS El Toro to AirFMFPac El Toro
COOK, Vincent G. (3619) MarPac to AirFMFPac El Toro
CRAIN, Warren T. (0141) MCS Quant to AirFMFPac El Toro
CULPEPPER, Robert B. (7041) 3dMAW Miami to 2dMarDiv Lej
DAHMER, Conrad D. (0141) FMFPac to AirFMFPac El Toro
D'AMBROSIO, John A. (3014) MB NB Boston to MCB Lej
DANOWSKI, Paul S. (2336) ForTrsFMFLant Lej to AirFMFPac El Toro
DIEHL, Albert H. (3079) MarPac to 2dIS5mmGunBtry USMC Eugene Ore
DILLARD, Chauncey L. (6419) 2dMAW CherPt to MCAB CherPt
DINKINS, Lamar D. (0369) HQMC (NROTC Univ of Louisville) to 3dMarDiv
DIXON, Elmer (0369) HQMC (NROTC Univ of Calif) to 3dMarDiv
DOLACKY, John J. Jr. (0141) ForTrsFMFLant Lej to MTG-20 CherPt
DRELLICH, Robert E. (3049) 24thSpInCo USMC Fort Newark NJ to MCSB Albany Ga
DUEKE, Edwin R. (3049) MarPac to 26thSpInCo USMC Lincoln Nebr
DWORSCHAK, Gerald (0419) MarPac to 1stMarDiv CamPen
EARL, Walton E. (6419) MCS Quant to AirFMFPac El Toro
EMBLETON, Wendell K. (3019) 34thSpInCo USMC Johnston Penn to ForTrsFMFLant Lej
ESSIN, Scottie L. (1381) MarPac to 1stMarDiv CamPen
FAUBION, James F. (3019) MCB Lej to 9thEngCo USMC Phoenix Ariz
FERGUSON, Lawrence D. (0819) HQ-

MC (NROTC Rice Inst) to 1stMarDiv CamPen
FERRARA, Diego A. (1369) 4thMCRD RI Phila to MCB Lej
FITZSIMMONS, John E. (6449) 3dMAW Miami to Air FMFPac El Toro
FRASER, George W. (0141) 35thSpInCo USMC Butte Mont to such MC acty within DP as CG may dir
FRAZIER, Leslie E. (0811) ForTrsFMFPac MamPen to 1st5RktBn USMC Dallas Tex
FUGATE, Robert T. (4312) HQMC to AFPIO Los Angeles Calif
GARRISON, James J. (2119) HQMC to 1stMarDiv CamPen
GENTRY, Harry "B" (6419) 2dMAW CherPt to AirFMFPac El Toro
GENSKOFF, William L. (7041) MCAS El Toro to AirFMFPac El Toro
GEORGE, Jesse R. (3014) 2dIS5mmHowBn USMC Los Angeles to such MC acty as CG of DP may dir
GIBBA, John (6419) MAD NATTC Jax to 3dMAW Miami
GOBIE, Gerald N. (3014) 2dIS5mmGunBn USMC Miami Fla to MB NB Boston
GRAY, Richard L. Jr. (1369) ForTrsFMFPac Cam Pen to 1stMarDiv CamPen
GREER, Alton E. (0371) HQMC (NROTC Purdue Univ) to 2dMarDiv Lej
GRIMES, Virgil T. (2111) MCS Quant to MCSB Albany Ga
GRINNALDS, Brantley C. (0369) HQMC (NROTC Univ of Tex) to 3dMarDiv
GROSS "W" "R" (0141) HQMC to 26thSpInCo USMC Greensboro NC
HAMBY, Luther W. (3069) ForTrsFMFPac CamPen to 1stMarDiv CamPen
HANEIWECH, Kanstanty (2529) ForTrsFMFPac CamPen to 1stMarDiv CamPen
HARDY, Earl G. (3014) 54thSpInCo USMC New Castle NH to AirFMFPac El Toro
HAYES, Albert S. (0369) HQMC (NROTC Tufts Col) to 3dMarDiv
HAYS, Olene (1811) MB Navy #115 c/oFPO NY to 1stMarDiv CamPen
HEMBREE, Philip R. (3069) 2dMAW CherPt to MARTC MARTC Norfolk Va
HENDERSON, Billie W. (6481) MAD NATTC Memphis to AirFMFPac El Toro
HENNESSEE, George H. (0811) 3dIS5mmHowBtry USMC Ft Worth Tex to 2dMar Div Lej
HETMAN, Walter (3049) HQMC to MCB Lej
HOFFMAN, Joe E. (3019) 49thSpInCo USMC Reno Nev to 1stMarDiv CamPen
HONSE, John P. (6481) MCAB CherPt to AirFMFPac El Toro

HOSKINS, William R. (0141) FMF-Lant Norfolk Va to HQMC
HOWELL, Max E. (1539) MCS Quant to SctyFor POA
HULSE, John M. (3519) 2dMarDiv Lej to MCB Lej
JACKSON, Joseph H. (3054) MCS Quant to AirFMFPac El Toro
JACQUOT, Stanley G. (0141) HQMC to Air FMFPac El Toro
JEFFERSON, Jesse J. (3619) MarPac to MCB Lej
JENSEN, John R. (2639) ForTrsFMFLant Lej to MCRD SDiego Calif
JESSELIK, Anton Jr. (3519) 2dMAW CherPt to MCB Lej
JOBLIN, Lathan (0369) HQMC (NROTC Alabama Polytechnic Inst) to 3dMarDiv
JOHNSTON, Harland A. (0141) MCAB CherPt to MAD NAS PaxRiv
JOHNSTON, John H. (1129) MB Navy #115 c/oFPO NY to ForTrsFMFLant Lej
JONES, Donald S. (3049) MB NTC Glakes to ForTrsFMFLant CamPen
JOWERS, Roy M. (3054) MCAS El Toro to 49thSpInCo USMC Reno Nev
KAISER, Jacob (0369) HQMC (NROTC Univ of Okla) to MB MAD McAlester Okla
KARNOWSKI, Philip D. (6761) 2dMAW CherPt to MARTC MARTC NAS Olathe Kans
KARPOWSKI, Bernard J. (3014) MCSupFwdAnnex Portsmouth Va to 1stMAW
KEIGHTLEY, John A. (3014) 4thRifleCo USMC Rome Ga to MCSB Albany Ga
KIRKLAND, William C. (3049) MarPac to HQMC
KLEIN, Harold C. (3014) 1stAAA AWBn USMC TI Sfran to FMFPac KLINCK, Clarence C. (0369) HQMC (NROTC Idaho Univ) to 1st MarDiv CamPen
KOON, Arvel D. (0141) 3dMAW Miami to HQMC
KROEGER, Herbert J. (0141) MARTC MARTC Dallas Tex to 1stMarDiv CamPen
KURMAN, Joseph J. (0369) HQMC (NROTC Univ of Penn) to 3dMarDiv
LARSEN, Merle J. (6741) 2dMAW CherPt to AirFMFPac El Toro
LAYLAND, Raymond S. (2529) ForTrsFMFPac CamPen to 1stMarDiv CamPen
LEAL, Raymond M. (0419) MarPac to 1stMarDiv CamPen
LEWIS, Hugh G. (0141) MAD NATTC Jax to HQMC
LITTLE, Billy (3516) MCB Lej to MCS Quant
LOBECK, Frank F. (3071) AirFMFPac El Toro to MCSB Albany Ga
LONG, Donald R. (3069) HQMC to 1stMarDiv CamPen
LUTHER, James W. (6419) MARTC MARTC NAS Atlanta to AirFMFPac El Toro
MACSIAK, Stephen (0369) HQMC (NROTC Univ of SC) to 3dMarDiv
MADDEN, Thomas J. (3014) ForTrsFMFLant Lej to MB NB Brooklyn NY
MADDOX, Hugh W. (4131) MCSB Albany Ga to MCB Lej
MANSOLF, Arthur J. (3014) 3dMarDiv to 1stAAA AWBn TI Sfran
MARMISH, John E. (3024) 3dMAW Miami to MB NAD Hingham Mass
MARSHALL, Manuel F. Jr. (3139) MarPac to AirFMFPac El Toro
MC ABBE, Duard H. (0819) HQMC (NROTC Univ of Tulane) to ForTrsFMFLant Lej
MC CANN, Charles L. (3049) FMFPac to 4thTrCo USMC Erie Penn
MC DANIEL, Robert B. (7119) MCAS El Toro to AirFMFPac El Toro
MC DONALD, John L. (0369) HQMC (NROTC Univ of Utah) to 3dMarDiv
MC INTYRE, Scott G. (3019) MCB Lej to 3th50mmGunBtry USMC San Jose Calif
MC LOON, Walter H. (6741) MCAS El Toro
MEADOWS, Clyde H. (3069) MCAS El Toro to MARTC MARTC NAS Denver Colo
MERCHANT, Temple O. (3014) 86thSpInCo USMC Lincoln Nebr to 2dMARTC NAS Seattle Wash
MEYERS, Aloysius P. (3071) 2dMAW CherPt to MB NB Washington
MILLER, Norman S. (0141) FMFLant Norfolk Va to 1st5RktBn USMC Dallas Tex
MINIMACK, Lincoln M. (4111) 2dMarDiv Lej to MCB Lej
MOBERLEY, Reed, M. (1539) FMFPac to MCSB Albany Ga
MODER, Dale E. (3029) HQMC to such MC acty within DP as CG may dir
MOORE, Atride L. (1419) MCB Lej to MAD NATTC Jax
MOORE, Harry D. (0841) MarPac to 1stMarDiv CamPen
MONCRIEF, Chess (0369) HQMC to 2dMarDiv Lej
MURPHY, James F. Jr. (0141) FMFPac to 1stMarDiv CamPen
NAZWORTH, William C. (0765) FMFPac to MCB Lej
NELSON, Billy K. (0419) 2dMarDiv Lej to MCRD PI
NEUBRUGER, William R. (0141) MarPac to AirFMFPac El Toro

NICHOLSON, Roger N. (3014) 2d155-mmHowBn USMCR Providence RI to MCB Lej
 NYSTROM, Allen C. (0141) 2dMAW CherPt to 3dMarDiv
 OGLE, John (0761) 3dAWBtry USMCR Waterloo Iowa to MCS Quant
 O'NEILL, William G. (2529) ForTrps-FMFPac CamPen to 1stMarDiv CamPen
 ORAVSKY, Rudolph F. (6419) Hq&HqSg MARTC NAS Glenview Ill to AirFMFPac El Toro
 OWEN, Warren G. (2771) ForTrps-FMFLant Lej to ScyFor POA
 PALINSKI, Albin J. (6741) 2d MAW CherPt to AirFMFPac El Toro
 PARKER, George E. (0369) MCS Quant to 95thSplInfCo USMCR Oak-kosh Wis
 PARKER, Jackson A. (2529) 2dMAW CherPt to MCAB CherPt
 PARRISH, Coy L. (0141) ForTrps-FMFPac CamPen to 1stTkCo US-MCR San Bruno Calif
 PERRI, Albert (0371) HQMC (NROTC Ohio State Univ) to 3dMarDiv
 PETERSON, Charles O. (3269) MCAS El Toro to AirFMFPac El Toro
 PETERSON, Vernd E. (0141) 2d-EngrFidMainCo USMCR Portland Ore to such MC acty as CG or DP may dir
 PICKHARDT, Alfred A. (2119) HQ-MC (NROTC Marquette Univ) to 1stMarDiv CamPen
 POWELL, William G. (3119) MarPac to AirFMFPac El Toro
 PRAYTOR, Noah B. Jr. (2519) ForTrpsFMFPac 29 Palms Calif to MCRD PI
 PRECHT, William F. J. (3049) HQMC to MB TI Sfran FFT
 PRESSLEY, Henry W. (3419) 3dMAW Miami to HQMC
 PRESTWOOD, Ralph L. (3054) 2d-MarDiv Lej to MCB Lej
 PRICE, Walter N. (0141) MD USS VALLEY FOR to 2dMarDiv Lej
 PYLANT, Herschel L. (3014) 71stSpl-InfCo USMCR Lexington Ky to MCB Lej
 RADDOIFF, Teddy T. (1369) ForTrps-FMFPac CamPen to 1stMarDiv CamPen
 RANSOM, Morris E. (3529) 2dMarDiv Lej to MCB Lej
 RATHKAMP, George G. (3014) ForTrpsFMFPac CamPen to ScyFor POA
 RAY, Clifton H. (0141) MCS Quant to HQMC
 REED, Ernest H. (3419) HQMC to 2dMAW CherPt
 REESE, Tommie L. (0141) MarPac to AirFMFPac El Toro
 RIFORD, Maurice M. (1871) 3dMar-Div to 1st MAW
 ROMANO, Salverio F. (0811) 2d155-mmHowBn USMCR Providence RI to 2dMarDiv Lej
 ROTH, Roy C. (0141) MarPac to 9th-MCRRD Chicago
 RUSSELL, John S. Jr. (0369) 2dMar-Div Lej to 62dEplInfCo USMCR Har-risburg Penn
 SADLER, Raymond J. (0141) 9th-MCRRD Chicago to AirFMFPac El Toro
 SALZMAN, Thomas H. (3069) MARTD MARTC NAS Denver to MCSup-FwdAnnex Sfran
 SEILER, John L. (6431) MAD NATTC Jax to 2dMAW CherPt
 SCARBOROUGH, Howard W. (1129) MB Norfolk Va to MCB Lej
 SCHWANER, Edwin L. (0449) MCAS El Toro to AirFMFPac El Toro
 SCOTT, Harry E. (0141) 2dMarDiv Lej to MCB Lej
 SHAFFER, James A. (3419) HQMC to 3dMAW Miami
 SIEBENHAUSEN, Richard (6419) MARTD MARTC NAS Groese Ile Mich to Air FMFPac El Toro
 SIKOSKI, Peter J. (0141) 3dMarDiv to MCAB CherPt
 SIMON, Francis (2619) 3dMAW Miami to 3dMarDiv
 SIRIGNANO, William (2529) 2dMar-Div Lej to MCB Lej
 SLAVIK, Ernest J. (2656) MarPac to 1stMarDiv CamPen
 SLAYTON, Roger H. (0141) MarPac to 2dMarDiv Lej
 SPAKES, Charlie F. (4131) MCAS Navy #990 c/o FPD Sfran to MCB Lej
 STANTON, Robert J. (0241) FMFPac-Trps CamPen to AirFMFPac El Toro
 STEELY, John D. (0369) HQMC (NROTC Penn State Col) to 2d-MarDiv Lej
 STENSLAND, Arnold N. (0369) HQ-MC (NROTC Univ of Wisc) to 3d-MarDiv
 STILLINGS, Max L. (0141) ForTrps-FMFLant Lej to AirFMFPac El Toro
 STONE, Joseph H. (1831) 6thMCRRD Atlanta Ga to ForTrpsFMFLant Lej
 STRATTON, Clair R. (3049) MarPac to ForTrpsFMFPac 29 Palms Calif
 SUTPHIN, William E. (4312) MCAS El Toro to AirFMFPac El Toro
 SWEET, Herbert J. (0369) HQMC (ROTC Columbia Univ) to 2dMar-Div Lej
 TACKETT, James A. (0419) ForTrps-FMFPac CamPen to 1stMarDiv CamPen
 TAYLOR, Claude H. Jr. (5849) FMF-Pac to 1stMarDiv CamPen
 TAYLOR, Cole B. (3014) MARTD MARTC NAS Seattle Wash to such

MC acty as CG of DP may dir
 TAYLOR, Howard R. (0769) FMFPac to 3dMarDiv
 TAYLOR, Vester E. (1369) FMFPac to 1stMarDiv CamPen
 TEDROW, Paul L. (1169) AirFMF-Pac El Toro to HQMC
 TERRY, Jasper N. (6419) MCAS El Toro to AirFMFPac El Toro
 TOTH, Julius C. (3014) 2dMAW Cher-Pt to 24thSplInfCo USMCR Port Newark NJ
 TUZ, Walter W. (7119) MCAS El Toro to AirFMFPac El Toro
 TYNES, Dennis H. (6511) MAD NATTC Jax to 3dMAW Miami
 UNDERWOOD, Elmer D. (0141) 1st-TkCo USMCR San Bruno Calif to 3dMarDiv
 UNROE, William K. (3014) FMFPac to MCB Lej
 VAN BEBBER, Kenneth H. (1839) HQMC (NROTC Iowa State Col) to 1stMarDiv CamPen
 VAN BOSKIRK, Martin C. (6419) 12thMCRRD Sfran to AirFMFPac El Toro
 VANDERBILT, Oliver J. (3149) HQMC to MCRSta Los Angeles Calif
 VARLEY, Albert J. (5519) 3dMarDiv to 1stMAW
 VICK, William L. (0369) HQMC (NROTC Georgia Inst Tech) to 3d-MarDiv
 VORHES, James L. (3019) 15thRiffl-Co USMCR Seal Beach Cal to such MC acty within POA as CG of FMFPac may dir
 WATKINS, Garland M. (0141) 2d-MarDiv Lej to AirFMFPac El Toro
 WHALEY, Malcolm M. (3019) Mar-Pac to 37thSplInfCo Port Arthur Tex
 WILCOX, Lee R. Jr. (1129) MCS Quant to MCB Lej
 WILCOX, Ralph M. (3039) HQ FMF-Lant Norfolk Va to ForTrpsFMF-Lant Lej
 WINGARD, Cobia R. (3371) 2dMar-Div Lej to MB Portsmouth Va
 WINSTON, David (3069) MARTD MARTC NAS Norfolk Va to MCRD PI
 YATES, Jefferson D. Jr. (0141) MB NAD McAlester Okla to 36thSpl-InfCo USMCR Butte Mont
 ZACAVICH, Edward (6439) 2dMAW CherPt to MAD NATTC Jax
 ZAENGLE, John W. (3019) FMF-Lant Norfolk Va to AirFMFPac El Toro
 ZELLER, John P. (9911) MCS Quant to MCB Lej
 ZEMAITIS, Walter J. (1169) MB Brooklyn NY to MB Navy #115 c/o FPD NY

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS

ALBERTSON, Kenneth D. (0121) 2d-MAW CherPt to AirFMFPac El Toro
 ALLEN, Glen W. (1814) MarPac to MCRD PI
 ANDERSON, Raymond V. (6449) MARTD MARTC NAS Minneapolis Minn to AirFMFPac El Toro
 ANZILOTTI, Dominick (3241) MCB Lej to 2dMarDiv Lej
 APPLEBURY, Thomas E. (6715) 2d-MAW CherPt to AirFMFPac El Toro
 AROCHA, Julius (6419) MCAB Cher-Pt to 2dMAW CherPt
 ARNOLD, Denis L. (3361) 3dMarDiv to MCS Quant
 ASHTON, Thomas W. (3049) 2dMar-Div Lej to 1st155mmHowBtry US-MCR NewPort RI
 AYLING, Lawrence P. (1367) ForTrps-FMFPac CamPen to 1stMarDiv Cam-Pen
 AYOTTE, Robert H. (4029) HQMC to MCS Quant
 BAILEY, Robert D. (2529) ForTrps-FMFPac CamPen to 1stMarDiv CamPen
 BADER, George A. Jr. (1129) Mar-Pac to AirFMFPac El Toro
 BARKHOUSE, Walter E. (3319) MCB Lej to ScyFor POA E. Jr. (0369) MarPac to ScyFor POA
 BASS, James C. (0141) HQMC to MCB CamPen
 BAUGH, Albert W. (3539) 2dMar-Div Lej to MCB Lej
 BEAMAN, Harold R. (6413) MCAB CherPt to AirFMFPac El Toro
 BEASLEY, Andrew P. (3039) FMFPac to MCB Lej
 BELL, Clifford E. (3371) MB Ports-mouth Va to MCRD PI
 BENANTI, Robert F. (3049) 3dMAW Miami to MCAS Miami
 BEDNER, Howard E. (3049) MB NTC GLakes to 1stMarDiv CamPen
 BIDDISON, Donald C. (6717) 3dMAW Miami to AirFMFPac El Toro
 BIZZINI, Joseph (3014) MCS Quant to 5thTrkCo USMCR Newark NJ
 BOORAS, Ted L. (0369) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv CamPen
 BORTZ, Harold S. (4611) 2dMAW CherPt to AirFMFPac El Toro
 BOWMAN, Wilbur E. (0369) ForTrps-FMFPac CamPen to 45thSplInfCo USMCR Ogden Utah
 BRITTAIN, Charles H. (1129) MCAB CherPt to Portsmouth Va
 BROWN, Hugh T. (5519) MarPac to AirFMFPac El Toro
 BROWN, John P. (0761) 2dMarDiv Lej to MCB Lej
 BRYANT, "J" S. (1833) ForTrpsFMF-Lant Lej to 1stAmTracBn USMCR Tampa Fla
 BULLOCK, Clarence E. (3519) For-

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 FMFPac CamPen to IstMarDiv Cam-
 Pen
 CADDELL, Eugene (0765) ForTrps-
 FMFPac 29 Palms Calif to SctyFor
 POA
 CARBONI, Henry V. (3516) 3dMAW
 Miami to MCB LeJ
 CARVER, Donald A. (3051) 2dMarDiv
 LeJ to 3dSplnCo USMCR Johnston
 Penn
 CATANIA, Anthony (6519) MCAS El
 Toro to AirFMFPac El Toro
 CHENAIL, Orville O. (0141) MCAS El
 Toro to SctyFor POA
 CHIEFF, Rudolph T. (0761) ForTrps-
 FMFLant LeJ to MCB LeJ
 CLEMENTS, Roger C. (6419) MCAS
 El Toro to AirFMFPac El Toro
 CLOWER, Maurice E. Jr. (9911) 2d-
 MAW CherPt to MCB LeJ
 COLEMAN, James F. (4312) WARTC
 NAS Glenview Ill to 9thMCRD
 Chicago
 COLLINS, Ray J. (6519) MCAS El
 Toro to MAD NATTC Jax
 COOK, Oscar D. Jr. (2639) 3dMAW
 Miami to 2dMAW CherPt
 COOLEY, Edward J. (0369) 3dMarDiv
 to MB NB Portsmouth NH
 COY, Walter H. (6731) 2dMAW Cher-
 Pt to WARTC NAS Olathe
 Kans
 DALRYMPLE, Charles S. Jr. (0441)
 HQMC to SctyFor POA
 DAUGHERTY, Freeman W. (1317)
 ForTrpsFMFPac CamPen to IstMar-
 Div CamPen
 DAY, Franklin L. (3034) MCSC Al-
 bany Ga to AirFMFPac El Toro
 DEGRUIT, John J. (0141) MarPac
 to SctyFor POA
 DEFOOR, Loy (3519) 3dMAW Miami
 to MCB LeJ
 DES JARDINS, Robert W. (6419)
 IstMCRD Boston to AirFMFPac
 El Toro
 DESMOND, Edward J. (0141) 2dMar-
 Div LeJ to AirFMFPac El Toro
 DIXON, Erbol J. (6511) MAD NATTC
 Jax to MCAS El Toro
 DOGE, Ashley O. (3014) ForTrpsFM-
 Lant LeJ to IstSplnCo USMCR Wor-
 cester Mass
 DONOGHUE, Bernard J. (3034) Mar-
 Pac to SctyFor POA
 DOUGHERTY, Daniel F. (1319) For-
 TrpsFMFLant LeJ to MCRD PI
 DOUGHTON, Marion P. (0765) Ist-
 MAW to ForTrpsFMFPac 29 Palms
 Calif
 DRAGOS, Thomas F. (2519) ForTrps-
 FMFPac CamPen to IstMarDiv Cam-
 Pen
 DRIVER, Ollie J. (3519) MarPac to
 AirFMFPac El Toro
 DUTTON, James E. (0121) MCRD PI
 to MB NTC Glakes Ill
 EARLEY, Elijah W. (2171) MarPac
 to MCRD PI
 EWING, Whitley W. (3014) 2d155mm-
 GunBtry USMCR Eugene Ore to
 such MC acty within DP as CG
 may dir
 FERGUSON, Joel S. (9911) MB NTC
 Glakes Ill to such MC acty as dir
 of 6thMCRD may dir
 FERRELL, Kenneth C. (3516) 9th-
 MCRD Chicago to IstMarDiv Cam-
 Pen
 FERRIS, Thomas J. (3379) ForTrps-
 FMFPac 29 Palms Calif to MCRD
 PI
 FEUER, Henry D. (1347) 5thEngrCo
 USMCR Roanoke Va to MCB LeJ
 FIERKE, Robert W. (1379) ForTrps-
 FMFLant LeJ to MCRD PI
 FISH, Donald R. (0369) 9thMCRD
 Chicago to ForTrpsFMFPac Cam-
 Pen
 FISHER, James R. (3014) 2dMarDiv
 LeJ to 5dSplnCo USMCR Potts-
 ville Penn
 FITCH, Richard J. (3049) FMFPac
 to MCB LeJ
 FLANAGAN, Gordon D. (0449) For-
 TrpsFMFLant LeJ to HQMC
 FLOCK, George E. (0369) FMFPac to
 IstMarDiv CamPen
 FRITH, "A" D. (3379) IstMCRD
 Boston to AirFMFPac El Toro
 FUGATE, Robert L. (3519) 2dMarDiv
 LeJ to MCB LeJ
 FULDA, George R. (6519) 3dMAW
 Miami to MAD NATTC Jax
 GARLAND, Glenn W. (0439) ForTrps-
 FMFPac CamPen to IstMarDiv Cam-
 Pen
 GARNER, Raymond L. Jr. (6519) 2d-
 MAW CherPt to MAD NATTC Jax
 GILBERT, Thomas R. (7119) MAD
 NATTC Jax to AirFMFPac El Toro
 GRIFFITHS, Samuel (4312) MCRD
 PI to MCB LeJ
 GULLEY, William R. (0369) HQMC
 (NROTC Princeton Univ) to 3dMar-
 Div
 GWYNNE, Thomas S. Jr. (6481)
 MCAS El Toro to AirFMFLant El
 Toro
 HAEERLE, Herman H. (9911) MB
 NTC Glakes Ill to 2dMarDiv LeJ

HAFEMEISTER, Ronald G. (3069)
 2dMAW CherPt to MCRD PI
 HALBROOK, Charles I. (2539) MCAS
 El Toro to AirFMFPac El Toro
 HALL, William J. (6441) MAD NAT-
 TTC Jax to 2dMAW CherPt
 HANSON, Gerald A. (0369) MarPac
 to AirFMFPac El Toro
 HERBERT, Robert L. (2239) MarPac
 to MCRD SDiego Calif
 HIMEBAUGH, Cameron T. Jr. (3019)
 MB NTC Glakes Ill to such MC
 acty within DP as CG may dir
 HODGES, Hariam H. (1367) ForTrps-
 FMFPac CamPen to IstMarDiv Cam-
 Pen
 HODSON, Jon J. (4611) MCAS El Toro
 to AirFMFPac El Toro
 HOLBROOK, Vilas W. (3516) HQMC
 to 3dMarDiv
 HOLMES, Joseph F. (3014) Ist155mm-
 HowBtry USMCR New Port RI to
 For Trps FMFLant LeJ
 HOMICK, John (0141) IstMCRD Bos-
 ton to AirFMFPac El Toro

LEE, Oliver M. (3519) ForTrpsFMF-
 Lant LeJ to MCB LeJ
 LEE, William D. (3619) 2dMarDiv
 LeJ to MCB LeJ
 LEWICKI, Robert J. (6511) MAD
 NATTC Jax to AirFMFPac El Toro
 LICHLTYER, Lawrence L. (0369) Mar-
 Pac to MCRD PI
 LILES, Wesley B. (3379) MB NAD
 Earle NJ to AirFMFPac El Toro
 LITTELL, Willie (3071) AirFMFPac
 El Toro to MCAS El Toro
 LOCKLEY, Moody C. (4131) MB
 Scotia NY to AirFMFPac El Toro
 LOGAN, Robert T. (6449) 3dMAW
 Miami to MAD NATTC Memphis
 LONG, Vernell C. (3619) MCB LeJ to
 AirFMFPac El Toro
 LOOMIS, Earle N. (3379) IstMCRD
 Boston to AirFMFPac El Toro
 LOPER, Edwin G. (3034) MCS Quant
 to AirFMFPac El Toro
 MAC MILLAN, James J. (3069) MC-

MULVANEY, Tommy G. (3049) Mar-
 Pac to MCRD Dep Phila
 NADOLNY, Louis F. (4312) 2dMar-
 Div LeJ to AirFMFPac El Toro
 NAGY, Conrad (0141) HQMC to 3d-
 MAW Miami
 NELSON, John C. (0369) 2dMarDiv
 LeJ to IstSplnCo USMCR To-
 poka Kans
 NELSON, Ronald R. (2669) 2dMAW
 CherPt to AirFMFPac El Toro
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 to MCB LeJ
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 POLLARD, John W. Jr. (0141) MTG-
 20 CherPt to AirFMFPac El Toro
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 CherPt to MAD NATTC Memphis
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 Pen
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 LeJ to 2dMAW CherPt
 WATTS, Carl V. (3419) 3dMAW Miami
 to HQMC
 WILLIAMSON, Robert V. (4029) MCS
 Quant to HQMC
 WILSON, Joseph E. (0741) ForTrps-
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 WILSON, William D. (3519) 2dMAW
 CherPt to MCB LeJ
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 YOUNG, Homer W. (3371) 3dMAW
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 HOPCRAFT, Albert E. (6419) MCAB
 CherPt to 2dMAW CherPt
 JENKINS, Everett E. (1871) IstAm-
 TracBn USMCR Tampa Fla to 3d-
 MarDiv
 KEARNEY, Rufus H. (3537) ForTrps-
 FMFPac 29 Palms Calif to MCRD
 PI
 KEATON, Robert A. (4131) MarPac to
 AirFMFPac El Toro
 KENNEDY, Thomas J. (3439) MCB
 LeJ to MCRD Dep Phila
 KINK, Arnold A. (0848) FMFPac to
 2dMarDiv LeJ
 KLEE, John E. (6619) MCAS El Toro
 to MAD NATTC Memphis
 KOLLAR, Frank J. (3369) 4thMCRD
 Phila to AirFMFPac El Toro
 KROPOSKY, Thomas T. (0369) HQMC
 (NROTC Col of Holy Cross) to 3d-
 MarDiv
 DURFISS, Harry R. (0141) 2dMarDiv
 LeJ to AirFMFPac El Toro
 KURTZ, Albert G. (3049) MCB LeJ to
 AirFMFPac El Toro
 LAMB, Floyd T. (2529) ForTrpsFMF-
 Lant LeJ to MCRD PI
 LAMBACK, Charles G. Jr. (3519) 3d-
 MAW Miami to MCB LeJ
 LAMBERT, Carl E. (3014) FMFPac to
 IstAutoFidMaintCo USMCR Wyom-
 ington Penn
 LAMBERT, Edward L. (1369) 2dMar-
 Div LeJ to MCRD PI
 LANG, William J. (9900) MarPac to
 MCB CamPen
 LANGIN, Bernard B. (0141) 4thMC-
 PRD Phila to AirFMFPac El Toro
 LANGSTON, Charles E. (6419) 2d-
 MAW CherPt to AirFMFPac El Toro
 LARA, Alfred R. (0811) 12thMCRD
 Sfran to 3dMarDiv
 LEAVITT, Harry (2645) MarPac to
 IstMarDiv CamPen

AB CherPt to IstDepSupBn USMCR
 Norfolk Va
 MANBECK, Lewis D. (1841) 2dTkBn
 USMCR Syracuse NY to 3dMarDiv
 MATHIAS, Robert O. (6715) 3dMAW
 Miami to AirFMFPac El Toro
 MC CART, Donald F. (3241) MCS
 Quant to 2dMarDiv LeJ
 MC FARLANE, Jack D. (3049) For-
 TrpsFMFPac CamPen to 2dEngrFid-
 MaintCo USMCR Portland Ore
 MC LOUGHLIN, William J. (1369)
 ForTrpsFMFPac CamPen to IstMar-
 Div CamPen
 MC NALLY, William A. (3371) FMF-
 Pac to IstMarDiv CamPen
 MC NAMEE, Jeff J. Jr. (2639) For-
 TrpsFMFLant LeJ to MCRD SDiego
 Calif
 MESANKO, John W. (3519) For-
 TrpsFMFLant LeJ to MCB LeJ
 METZGER, Clifford L. (3049) MB
 NTC Glakes to MCSC Albany Ga
 MEYERSON, Sidney G. (0141) MCS
 Quant to AirFMFPac El Toro
 MILES, Samuel A. Jr. (2569) MarPac
 to AirFMFPac El Toro
 MILLER, John F. (0161) MarPac to
 AirFMFPac El Toro
 MILLER, Sidney L. (3519) 3dMAW
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 MOORE, Carl B. (3371) MCRD PI
 to MB Portsmouth Va
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 WashDC
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 FMFPac CamPen to IstMarDiv Cam-
 Pen
 MORRIS, Shakes S. (3014) MCAS El
 Toro to AirFMFPac El Toro
 MULL, Norman L. (0369) MCB LeJ
 to MCRD PI

ZUMALT, Asa B. Jr. (0231) 2dMAW
CherPt to MCRD PI

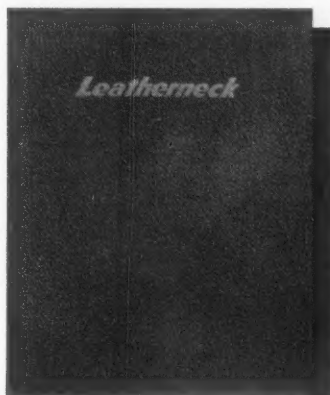
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MCAS El Toro to AirFMFPac El
Toro
ANDERSON, John A. (0369) 9thMC-
RRD Chicago to 3d MarDiv
ASHURST, Charles V. (6419) 3dMAW
Miami to MAD NATTC Memphis
BAGA, Samuel (0141) MarPac to Air-
FMFPac El Toro
BAILEY, Walter (0369) FMFPac to
1stMarDiv CampPen
BAKER, Walter R. (0316) 8thMCRD
Atlanta Ga to MTG-20 CherPt
BATTAGLIA, John E. (6413) MARTD
MARTC NAS Niagara Falls NY to
AirFMFPac El Toro
BAUER, Paul J. (0369) ForTrps-
FMFPac 29 Palms Calif to ScyFor
POA
BEATY, Robert E. (9911) MTG-20
CherPt to 2dMAW CherPt
BELLER, John S. (0266) ForTrps-
FMFPac CampPen to MCRD SDiego
Calif
BLOODWORTH, Frank D. (0141) 2d-
ShoPartyGruCo USMCR Orlando Fla
to AirFMFPac El Toro
BONSALL, Robert N. (2111) MB NB
Phila to MCAB CherPt
BOLTER, Robert O. (2543) 2dMarDiv
Lej to AirFMFPac El Toro
BOUDREAU, Donald (3069) MCAS
El Toro to AirFMFPac El Toro
BOWEN, Clifford E. (0269) 3dMarDiv
to such MC acty as CG of DP may
dir
BURNETTE, Ralph G. (0141) 3dMAW
Miami to ScyFor POA
BURNS, George J. (6481) MAD NA-
TTC Memphis to AirFMFPac El
Toro
BURT, George E. (0369) FMFPac to
1stMarDiv CampPen
BURTON, John C. (2529) ForTrps-
FMFPac CampPen to such MC acty
as CG of DP may dir
CAMACHO, Mario F. (0441) 2dMar-
Div Lej to AirFMFPac El Toro
CAMPBELL, Albert J. (0369) ForTrps-
FMFPac 29 Palms Calif to
ScyFor POA
CARTER, William A. (6439) MARTD
MARTC NAS Jax to AirFMFPac El
Toro
CHIAROMONTE, Emilio (4029) MC-
CioDep Phila to HQMC
CLARK, Raymond E. (3613) 2dMar-
Div Lej to MCS Quant
COBERLY, Jack A. (1833) 9thMCRD
Chicago to 3dMarDiv
COMBS, Philip J. (3531) 9thMCRD
Chicago to 1stMarDiv CampPen
CORP, William L. (1367) 1stMCRD
Boston to 3dMarDiv
CULBERTSON, Louis A. (1871) 3d-
MarDiv to MCS Quant
DANNER, Haver C. (0369) MarPac
to MCRD PI
DEMAREST, George W. (1811) ForTrps-
FMFPac 29 Palms Calif to 1stMarDiv
CampPen
DOWNEY, Joe S. Jr. (2531) ForTrps-
FMFPac CampPen to 1stMarDiv Camp-
Pen
DURAL, John H. (0369) FMFPac to
2dMarDiv Lej
EAGLE, Jack L. (3371) MCB Lej to
MB NGF WashDC
ECKERT, James D. (4611) 3dMAW
Miami to AirFMFPac El Toro
EDWARDS, William L. (1836) 1st-
AMTracBn USMCR Tampa Fla to
ForTrps FMFPac 29 Palms Calif
EGGERBARTEN, Wayne E. (2543)
3dMarDiv to HQMC
ELAND, Royce L. (1119) 2dMarDiv
Lej to MCRD SDiego Calif
EMERSON, Leo J. (0761) ForTrps-
FMFPac 29 Palms Calif to MCB Lej
ENGLESTAD, Laverne (3014) MarPac
to AirFMFPac El Toro
FARMER, Donald B. (5591) MB
WashDC to MCRD PI
FEARINGTON, Herbert M. (0141)
FMFPac to MCS Quant
FISHER, Jack E. (3539) ForTrps-
FMFPac 29 Palms Calif to MCRD PI
FYLNN, John J. (3211) 2dMarDiv
Lej to MCCioDep Phila
FONTAINE, Raymond T. (1536) MCS
Quant to MCCioDep Phila
FORD, John D. (0761) 2dMarDiv Lej
to MCB Lej
FUTCH, Amos W. Jr. (2543) ForTrps-
FMFPac 29 Palms Calif to 1stMar-
Div CampPen
FYOCK, James L. (6731) MARTD
MARTC NAS Lincoln Nebr to Air-
FMFPac El Toro
GERSTNER, Raymond C. (6717) 2d-
MAW CherPt to AirFMFPac El
Toro
GILBERTZ, Robert A. (9911) MTG-
20 CherPt to 2dMarDiv Lej
GOLDSBY, James A. (0369) MarPac
to 1stMarDiv CampPen
GOUGH, Jewel F. (0811) 9thMCRD
Chicago to 3dMarDiv
GRANTHAM, Edgar D. (6481) MAR-
TD MARTC NAS Atlanta Ga to
MAD NATTC Memphis
GRIMM, Jason K. (3379) 4thMCRD
Phila to AirFMFPac El Toro
GUTHRIE, Philip E. (3534) ForTrps-
FMFPac 29 Palms Calif to MCB Lej
HALL, Jack M. (5239) MCAB CherPt
to MCRD SDiego Calif

HARMACEK, Alvin (3369) MarPac to
AirFMFPac El Toro
HART, William F. (4312) MB NTC
GLakes Ill to AirFMFPac El Toro
HARTELL, George J. (6511) MCB Lej
to 2dMAW CherPt
HAY, William F. (3149) 9thMCRD
Chicago to such MC acty as dir by
MarPac
HICKEY, John E. Jr. (2511) MCRD
PI to 2dMarDiv Lej
HOBBAUGH, George F. (3371) MCB
to MCAS Miami
HOKANSON, Carl A. (1811) 8thMC-
RRD Norfolk to 3dMarDiv
HOPE, Riley B. (2541) MCAS El
Toro to AirFMFPac El Toro
HOPE, Samuel (0161) MCB Lej to
AirFMFPac El Toro
HUNTER, Carlos T. (7113) MB Lake-
hurst NJ to 2dMAW CherPt
HURST, Marshall E. (1316) MCB Lej
to MCRD PI
JACOBSON, Milton R. (1379) ForTrps-
FMFPac CampPen to 1stMarDiv
CampPen
JOHNSON, David A. (3611) MCB Lej
to AirFMFPac El Toro
KESTER, Charles R. (4312) 2dMarDiv
Lej to such MC acty within the 8th
MCRD as CG thereof may dir
KING, Richard D. (6444) 2dMAW
CherPt to MAD NATTC Memphis
KULINSKY, Louis P. Jr. (6511) MAD
NATTC Jax to 3dMarDiv
KULKA, Frank L. (3519) 2dMarDiv
Lej to MCB Lej
LACHAPPELLE, Leo J. Jr. (0141) 5th-
RifleCo USMCR Savannah Ga to
AirFMFPac El Toro
LANDSVERK, Alvin G. (2533) MD
USS ADIRONDACK to 3dMarDiv
LA RUSSA, Henry J. Jr. (0141) ForTrps-
FMFPac CampPen to MCRSTA
Seattle Wash
LATIMER, Richard L. (1811) 12th-
MCRD Chicago to 3dMarDiv
LAWLER, Thomas J. (6761) 2dMAW
CherPt to AirFMFPac El Toro
LEA, Malcolm A. (0776) ForTrpsFMFPac
29 Palms Calif to ScyFor POA
LEW, Wah G. (3261) MCB Lej to 2d-
MAW CherPt
LEWIS, Claude J. (2111) 23rdSplInf-
Co USMCR Tacoma Wash to 3dMar-
Div
LOTZ, Gerard F. (0411) ForTrpsFMFPac
CampPen to 1stMarDiv CampPen
MACIAS, Fred J. (3011) FMFPac to
1stMarDiv CampPen
MALONE, Hansell B. (1136) ForTrps-
FMFPac 29 Palms Calif to MCRD PI
MARTIN, Clifford O. (5941) MarPac
to 1stMarDiv CampPen
MARTIN, Hampton (3034) 3dMAW
Miami to AirFMFPac El Toro
MC CALLION, Frank E. (0141) FMFPac
to 1stMarDiv CampPen
MC CREE, John F. (0141) MB NTC
GLakes Ill to AirFMFPac El Toro
MC MANUS, Daniel J. (1367) 1stSho-
PartyGruCo USMCR South Bend
Ind
MEYERS, John W. (0211) MB
Brooklyn NY to AirFMFPac El Toro
MEYLER, William F. (4111) MCAS
Navy #990 c/o FPO SFRan to MCAB
CherPt
MINNAJI, James A. (0811) 4thMCRD
Phila to 3dMarDiv
MIRANDA, Frank R. (6717) MCAS
El Toro to AirFMFPac El Toro
MLACHAK, Myron F. (3371) 2dMAW
CherPt to MB Phila
MONSON, Raymond (5544) FMFPac
to MCS Quant
MOORE, Joseph A. (0141) MCRD PI
to ScyFor POA
MOORE, William J. (0449) FMFPac
to 1stMarDiv CampPen
MULVEY, Patrick D. (2741) ForTrps-
FMFPac 29 Palms Calif to MCB Lej
MURRY, James K. Jr. (1379) ForTrps-
FMFPac CampPen to 1stMarDiv
CampPen
NEVEGLIS, John (3311) FMFPac to
ForTrpsFMFPac CampPen
NEVINS, Earl F. (3537) 4thAWBtry
USMCR Madison Wis to 2dMarDiv
Lej
NEWBY, James L. (3619) MCAS Navy
#990 c/o FPO SFRan to MCAB
CherPt
NUESSEL, Frederick (2111) 9thAW-
Btry USMCR Joliet Ill to 3dMarDiv
O'BRIEN, Jerry T. (9231) FMFPac
Norfolk Va to MTG-20 CherPt
O'DONNELL, John J. (0369) MarPac
to 3dMarDiv
OLSEN, Alfred J. (0141) MarPac to
21stRifleCo USMCR Salt Lake City
Utah
OUGH, John T. (6413) MARTD MA-
RTC NAS Sweeney Mass to Air-
FMFPac El Toro
PACK, Noah "C" Jr. (2611) 3dMar-
Div to ForTrpsFMFPac CampPen
PAULI, Philip J. (1811) MarPac to
MCRD PI
PEARSON, Ray N. (1841) ForTrps-
FMFPac 29 Palms Calif to MCB Lej
PETERS, Richard A. (0141) HQMC
to 2dRifle Co USMCR New Rochelle
NY
PORTER, Gilbert W. (1367) ForTrps-
FMFPac CampPen to 1stMarDiv Camp-
Pen
POTTER, Cecil I. (3036) MCS Albany
Ga to MCB Lej
PRIBIL, John J. (3371) 1stMarDiv
CampPen to MCAS Miami
PUGLIESE, Harry C. (2111) 1st155-
mmGunBtry USMCR Reading Pa to
3dMarDiv
RANDALL, Victor E. (3049) 28thSpl-
InfCo USMCR Lafayette La to 2d-
MarDiv Lej

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◀ The 1890 quarterdeck detail of the USS Enterprise rendered honors to the dignitaries who called on the old sloop-of-war

◀ Returning from maneuvers in the Shenandoah Valley in 1923, the Fifth Marines' Regimental Band headed a D. C. parade



BULLETIN BOARD

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SERGEANT MAJOR AND FIRST SERGEANT PROGRAM REVISED . . . In accordance with the information contained in Marine Corps General Order Number 185, (selection and appointment to rank of first sergeant or sergeant major, the following references have been cancelled:

- (a) CMC ltr AO3C mrh of 15Apr54 to all CO's
- (b) CMC ltr AO3C-jmb of 3May54 to all CO's
- (c) Marine Corps Training Bulletin No. 1-54 of 16Jun54
- (d) CMC ltr DFD-1260-leg-2 of 18Aug54 to all CO's

Since publication of the foregoing references, the sergeant major-first sergeant program has been reevaluated and certain revisions in the basic concept and established procedures have been made. Thus, the purpose of Marine Corps General Order No. 185 is to promulgate the revised program and to incorporate all current information relative to this program into one directive.

In the reevaluation, it was determined that the following major revisions were necessary to obtain the desired results:

- (a) The pay grade of applicants for both sergeant major and first sergeant is established at pay grade E-7. This is necessary since the concept of the sergeant major or first sergeant being the principal staff noncommissioned officer of the unit or command requires the assurance that he have the authority, eminence, and seniority of pay grade E-7.
- (b) An applicant must hold a primary or an additional MOS in one of the following occupational fields: 03, 07, 08, 13, 18, 21, 23, 25, 30, 35, 64, 65, 66, 67, and have demonstrated outstanding leadership and professional competence in a troop leadership billet. In addition, he must also possess the ability to supervise and direct the administrative requirements of appropriate size units.

Three ranks within pay grade E-7 have been established with seniority as follows:

- (1) Sergeant Major
- (2) First Sergeant
- (3) Master Sergeant

Sergeants major and first sergeants shall take precedence within their respective ranks based only on date of rank in that rank without regard to occupational field. Precedence numbers shall not be assigned to sergeants major and first sergeants. There is no change in the precedence system for Marines in the rank of master sergeant. Pending formal change to the Marine Corps Manual, paragraph 4251 of the Manual is modified accordingly, based on the authority contained in paragraph 0001, Marine Corps Manual.

The objective of the sergeant major-first sergeant program is twofold:

- (a) To restore the authority and prestige of the office

TURN PAGE

of the first sergeant and sergeant major.

(b) To insure that the positions are held by Marines who possess the broad qualifications of leadership and administrative ability required of the principal staff noncommissioned officer of the unit or command.

The position of sergeant major-first sergeant will be carried in the tables of organization in the command group level of the headquarters section. Traditionally, this position has been reserved for the outstanding noncommissioned officer in the command. The exact determination of the scope of duties of the sergeant major or first sergeant is a prerogative of the appropriate unit commander. However, among the duties the Commanding Officer will require of his sergeant major or first sergeant are:

a. To set the highest standards of professional conduct and leadership.

b. To serve as an authority for other noncommissioned officers in basic military subjects, the knowledge of which forms the basis of being the competent Marine.

c. To supervise the routine administration of the command under the direction of the appropriate staff officer.

d. To be fully qualified, in a company size unit, to succeed to command in the absence of a commissioned or warrant officer, and to control and lead that unit in a ground combat situation. The sergeant major-first sergeant program is applicable to all qualified male master sergeants, Regular and Reserve, on active duty with the Regular Marine Corps (to include duty in the Reserve Program) who have completed a minimum of eight years on active duty with the Regular Marine Corps. Women are not eligible. Reserve master sergeants on active duty for training or on inactive duty are not eligible at this time.

Master sergeants selected for the rank of sergeant major or first sergeant:

a. Will be identified with an appropriate primary MOS. This will be accomplished by HQMC, using as the first two digits the occupational field in which the individual holds a primary or an additional MOS. The last two digits will be 99 or 98 for sergeant major or first sergeant, respectively, (e.g., 0399 - Infantry sergeant major; 0898 - Artillery first sergeant).

b. Will be identified by a distinctive insignia of rank. This will consist of the current master sergeant insignia of grade with a star or a diamond superimposed in the center section to signify sergeant major or first sergeant, respectively.

Transfer and assignment of Marines:

Immediate transfers of Marines are not contemplated under this program. Master Sergeants not applying or not selected for sergeant major or first sergeant will continue to be assigned to billets allocated in the tables of organization in accordance with their MOS.

The selection and appointment of sergeants major and first sergeants will be effected through boards convened at HQMC. Correspondence inviting master sergeants to submit applications, via chain of command, for board consideration will be published at a later date. Detailed information on application procedure will be set forth therein. It will be several years before sufficient appointments are effected to fill Marine Corps requirements.

Anne Francis



SOUND OFF

[continued from page 65]

MAXIMUM STANDARD SCORE

Dear Sir:

We have an argument that only you can settle for us. The question is this: What is the highest GCT obtainable? Some of the fellows say that it is 140 or 150 and so on.

I went through Boot Camp with Plt. 164 and the senior drill instructor was SSgt. Scarabourgh. My argument is that one fellow, namely Private L. Lienhan got a 161 out of a possible 163, the highest ever attained at Parris Island. Most of the fellows don't agree with me and, in short, think I am "nuts." Could you please give us the straight scoop?

Corp. M. W. Grove
General Supply Service Company
Third Service Regiment
Third Marine Division, FMF
FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

● We are unable to substantiate the

highest GCT score obtained at Parris Island, but we will say this: The Marine Corps currently uses two forms of the General Classification Test; form 3a and form 3b. Both of these forms have been in use since January 1, 1949. The maximum standard score which is obtainable on either test is 163.—Ed.



ANSWERS TO CORPS QUIZ ON PAGE 6.

1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (c); 4. (b);
5. (b); 6. (a); 7. (b); 8. (a);
9. (b); 10. (b).

RECORD OF BUGLE CALLS

Dear Sir:

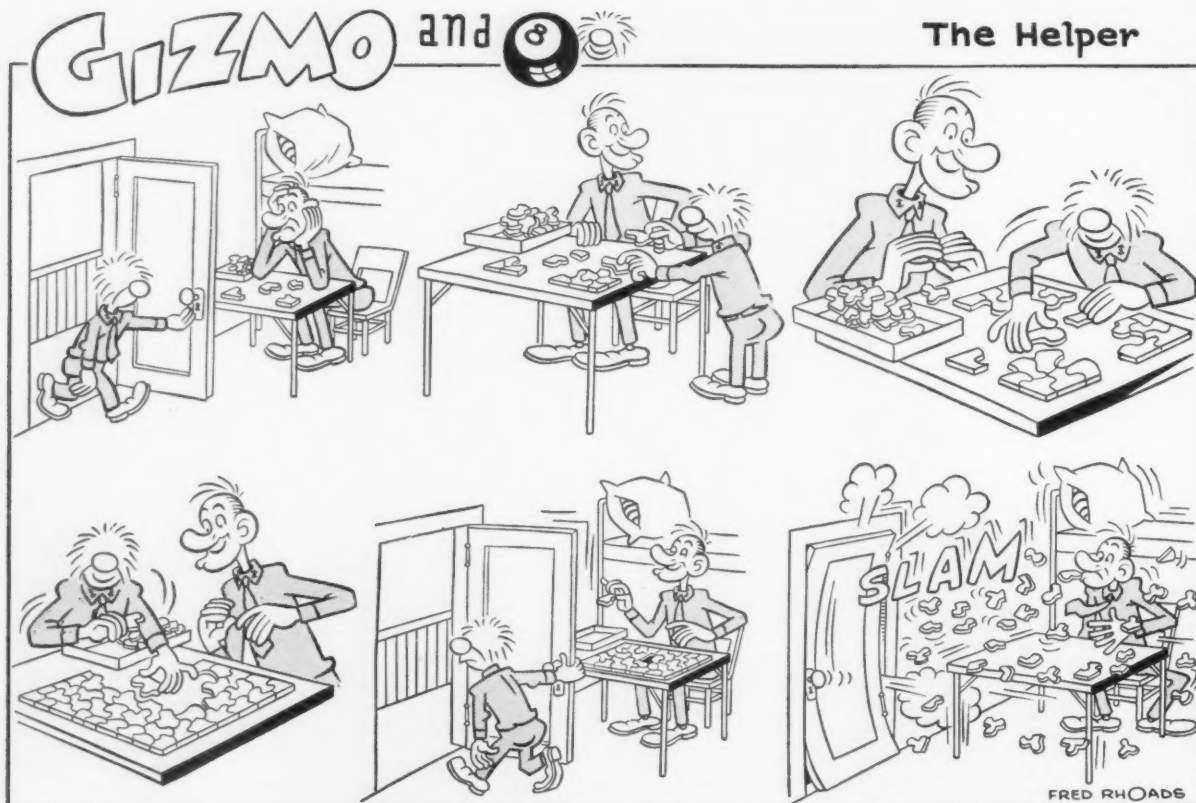
In regard to a previous "Sound Off" letter (Marine Corps Records) in the May, 1955, issue of *Leatherneck*, in which Mr. James O. Fleming wanted to know where he could obtain a record of Bugle Calls, I have the answer.

I believe Mr. Fleming would be interested in the following records, RCA Victor 27675 and 27676. They were recorded in 1938 by Harry Glantz, but I am sure there are many still in circulation and can be ordered. They feature the four classes of Bugle Calls. We have them on hand for our R.O.T.C. Drum and Bugle Corps and they have given us good service for several years. However, we cannot sell them. He may, also, be interested in the combined Service Calls and Bugle Marches by the Heart of America Drum and Bugle Corps on RCA Victor.

Cadet Sgt. Carroll Huey
Musical Director, ROTC Bn.
Drum and Bugle Corps
Central High School,
Kansas City, Mo.

● Thank you for your letter, Cadet Sergeant Huey. We're pleased to pass the word along.—Ed.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 79)



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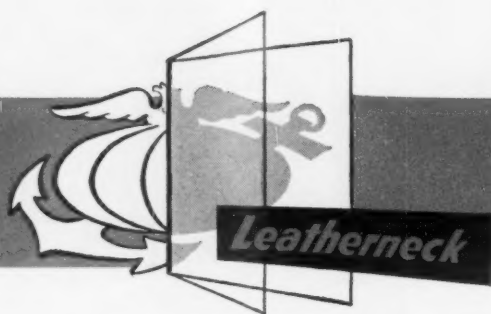
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SOUND OFF

[continued from page 76]

CONFUSED

Dear Sir:

In regard to the Bulletin Board of your June edition, there is one question that I hope you can clear up for me.

Now that the new pay raise has gone into effect, there was a statement made by you stating that E-4's were, under the new pay raise, entitled to move their dependents at government expense. Later on, the Bulletin Board stated that E-4's also would be entitled to an additional 1500 pounds of gear to be moved at government expense. But then you state, that in order to be entitled to this, your date of rank must be 31 March, 1955.

My question is this: Does this mean

that if an enlisted man, who was married, made Sergeant AFTER 31 March, 1955, he's not entitled to the above-mentioned articles? If the answer is no, when will we be entitled to them?

Corp. Robert Malter
2d Topographical Company
Force Troops,

Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic,
Camp Lejeune, N. C.

● "Bulletin Board" (June, 1955 issue of Leatherneck) stated this: "Enlisted personnel in grades E-4 (sergeant) with four years or more of active duty are now permitted to move their dependents at government expense. In the past, E-4's had to have seven years or more active duty to be afforded this privilege."

We'll try to clarify it for you as follows: Sergeants with over four years of service are now entitled to travel allowance for their dependents and shipment of household effects. Those who were sergeants on 31 March, 1955, (but who had less than four years



service) are entitled to shipment of household effects but are NOT authorized travel allowance for their dependents.

Thus, if you made sergeant after 31 March, 1955, you will be eligible for the aforementioned privileges when you qualify for the "over four years in service" stipulation.—Ed. **END**

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Worried

Now it isn't that I'm shook,
For I've always gone by the book,
But do you suppose he'll look
Where I haven't dusted and shook?
Sgt. David H. Hall

Minimum Requirement

The amount of sleep required
By most "Boots" to restore—
Fagged energy and rise refreshed
Is, JUST FIVE MINUTES MORE.
Roger W. Dana

A True Marine

If an officer approached me,
With hair of tinted grey
And asked if I were a true Marine
This is what I'd say.

Yes, Sir, I am a true Marine
As true as can be found.
I'm here to do the best I can
In air, on sea and ground.

I'm proud to wear my khaki,
I'm proud to wear my green.
The reason for all this is
I'm a United States Marine.

I have seen no battles,
Since I've been in the Corps.
I'm living on traditions
Of those who went before.

On the battlefields of Korea
There is little that I've seen,
But I'm still proud to be
A United States Marine.

I've never been baptized
In Marine Corps blood and sweat,
But Sir, you can remember
My turn just isn't yet.

And when my turn comes, Sir,
I hope you're on the scene,
Because then, I'll prove to you
That I'm a true Marine.
Corp. Leigh G. Morris

The Fox Hole

Six feet deep and three feet wide,
With sand piled high upon its side,
It's just a hole, it has no dome
But used in war, it's then a home.
Of meager warmth it cannot claim,
For mud and dust it has its fame,

But when a shot rings through the air
Nothing else can quite compare.

Comfort in it you will not find
Nor does it offer peace of mind,
But when a bomb lands too near
In your hole you need not fear.

At night the stars, by day the sun,
And you alone with just your gun,
The lonely feeling cuts, like a knife,
But thank the hole, you've still got life.
Pfc Harold Gittler

To My Son

I hear the drone of an aeroplane
A comin' through the blue
And as I wait and watch for it,
My thoughts fly out to you.

Now I can see the giant ship,
It glints with a silvery sheen,
But in my mind I'm far away
With a United States Marine.

The ship has gone far out of sight,
The pilot knows the way,
And I think of the son I love so much,
Who is flying a ship today.

For him and his buddies way up there,
Awake and in my dreams
I pray that God will keep them safe,
These United States Marines.
Mrs. Ruth C. Edwards

The Battle

He was told that night, as the orders came
through,
To prepare for battle on Hill Number
Two.
The night was dreary, but his thoughts
were warm,
And then it happened, that terrible
storm.

He saw men dying, and his eyes were
filled;
He knew right then it was kill or be
killed.
While fighting this battle on Hill Number
Two,
He thought of his mother and his father
too.
And he fought with new valor, and when
all was serene,
They had won the battle, but they lost a
MARINE.

Robert C. Prediger

Inspection

We're waiting for inspection,
And now we hear the band.
"Fall in!" the Gunny Sergeant says;
The situation's well in hand.

I'm manicured
And closely shaved.
My close cut hair
Is well behaved.

My belt is scrubbed,
The buckle shined.
A sharper Marine
You'll never find.

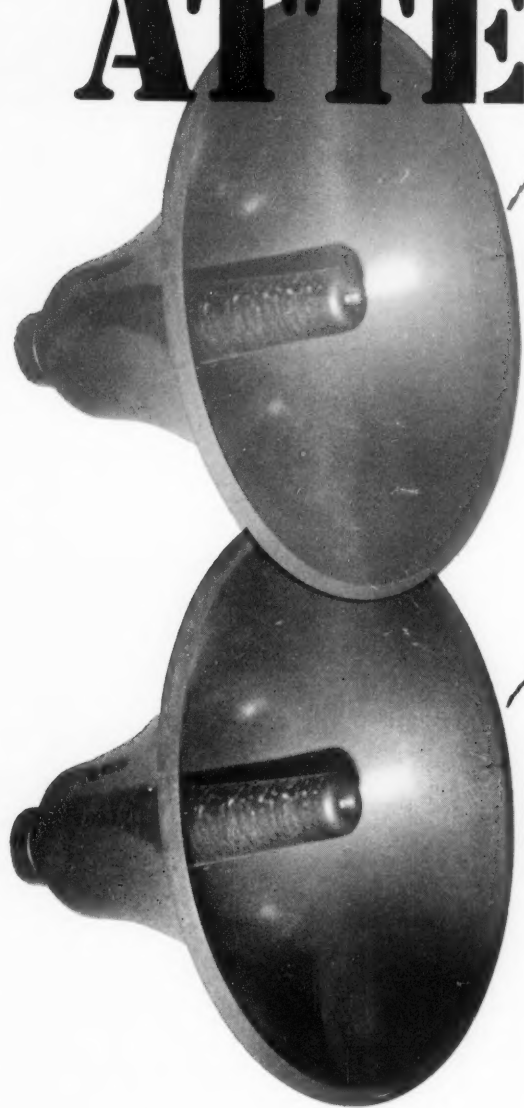
On knife-like creases
You'd be cut.
My cap is squared;
My pockets shut.

My shoes are mirrors,
The laces pressed.
From head to toe
I look my best.

Inspections rather bore me;
A yawn is hard to stifle.
Until I see with horrified eyes—
I FORGOT TO CLEAN MY RIFLE!
Sgt. Elmer J. Dapron Jr.
END



ATTENTION!



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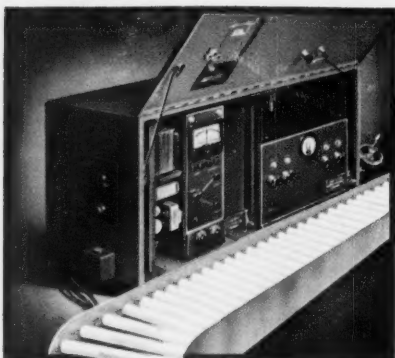
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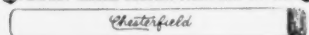
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